whatever name and part of the State they may a whatever name and part of the State they may do by the person furnishing the money, pon which they do business is one which is bessafe and as profuable to purchasers, as any of the agencies, while at the same time it goes to adrest interest of our country, the cause of educata valley of the Mississippi.

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ic lands, as follows:

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claim for a fair proportion either of the lands, or in cash, as may be judged by the parties, or discisons, to be right, sition identifies the interest of the Trustees with and the better secures their faithfulness in maketions.

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tees guarantee that in three years the part entersom advancing the money shall advance in value

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tees of this College are men who emigrated to the
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public surveyor, and the other a farmer of great
and moral worth.

The members of the
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ase where money is advanced, a legal obligation for the faithful performance of the trust.

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biographies, accounts of revivals, and other matters
t facts, must be accompanied with the names of the

ich agents to be particular to write the names of sub-

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not preached.



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Vol. VIII. No. 38.]

WILLIAM C. BROWN, Editor.

DAVID H. ELA, Agent.

Office No. 19 Washington Street.

[From the Boston Recorder.] APPEAL IN BEHALF OF EDUCATION SOCI-

Addressed to men of wealth belonging to the Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Congregational, churches, in the United States of America, on the sanctuary, the tide will not be stemmed; religion subject of affording further assistance to those Socie- never will permanently flourish where the gospel is ties which educate young men for the gospel ministry. By Dr. Scudden, Missionary to Ceylon.

[This communication has been sent by Dr. Scudder to a timely appeal, and it is confidently hoped it will be duly heeded by those to whom it addressed, and also by the churches generally, whose privilege it is to realize that it is more blessed to give than to receive."]

Beloved in the Lord,-It may emphatically be said that we live in a glorious day. Such an one in many respects the church has never before witnessed. Our things. The facilities, too, which we possess to com-

in your march against the powers of darkness, is their gratitude bear a sufficient proportion to the merhave sent to heathen lands to preach the gospel. For whose children have of late been plucked as brands one, I have examined, whether the army you have from the burning, and had their feet placed on the marshalled is properly equipped, and am not aware, that as a general thing, any alteration could be made characterized by one important defect, and a thope you Is there nothing alarming in the fact that when our is cumstance that our societies to educate pious young treasuries of our Bible Societies, there is so much

state of the heathen demands it. With regard to our while our Education Societies are suffered to be so own country, you have many able advocates to plead cramped in their exertions to bring forward preachers her cause. But even if I felt disposed, on this ac- of the gospel? Are they paying proper attention to count, to be silent, still it might be my duty to say the command of Christ, "Go ye into all the world, it as necessarily to oblige you to do but little beyond utmost extremity, and only saved from a retrograde your own borders. If all its wants had ere this been march by the timely aid of one of its tried friends, supplied, how mighty would be the influence of the who at the last hour came forward with his thousand American churches at this moment upon the heathen dollars, (I love to dwell upon such noble actions,) I will

Even if we look at the temporal prosperity of our The calls for ministers of the gospel in our

leave untried no device which promises them success. The Bible is assailed, nor will they rest, until they are vanquished, or the whole superstructure of the Christian religion is razed to its foundation." These must be met by men of similar learning and talents, and who, in addition to these qualifications, have ardent piety. Education, embracing the various branches of science, as well as of morals, must, as I before said, be combined. The latter, as well as the former, may, to a considerable extent, be promoted by suitable laymen. But, after all, unless Dutch Reformed, Lutheran, and other evangelical they are assisted in their labors by ministers of the

The alarming progress of error and vice in our [This communication has been sent by Dr. Scudder to the Secretary of the American Education Society for publication. Considering the pecuniary state of the country, to supply every destitute family within its borders and also the condition of Education Societies, it is deemed with a Bible, in two years. Had I seen the people of God, in reliance upon divine aid, resolving that they would exert themselves as far as possible to raise up as many ministers of the gospel as are needed in our destitute settlements, in ten years, I should have trusted to Providence for at least a few for the heathen, and not now have addressed you. I however have seen nothing which has given me any encouragement Bible, Tract, Education and various other societies to hope that such a resolution will be formed, though are of recent origin, and are accomplishing great I conceive there would be no more difficulty in carrying it into effect, than the resolution of the Bible municate religious information, are among the most Society to which I just alluded. Do you consider me pleasing signs of the times. "I used," says President chimerical in my views respecting the practicability Edwards, "to be eager to read public news-letters, of such a resolution? Where are the fifty thousand mainly to see if I could not find some news favora- young men who have been born into the kingdom of ble to the interest of religion in the world." Had he grace, in our revivals of religion alone since the comlived but a few years longer, he would not have had mencement of the year 1826? Will you tell me that to seek much for such information. Now we have two thousand of them have either entered upon the large numbers of newspapers devoted principally to duties of the ministry, or are preparing for it? For religious purposes. From one part of our country to this we have much reason for gratitude. But are two the other, and throughout the world, Christians are thousand a proper proportion to the forty thousand, constantly becoming acquainted with each other's who we may suppose are still living? Is it not an plans of benevolence, and are stirring up one another to renewed diligence in their Master's service. All While Christians have been praying the Lord of the they have to do is, to go forward in earnest with the harvest to raise up more spiritual laborers, and he has plans now in operation, and the promise, that at the answered their prayers so far as to pour out his Spirit name of Jesus every knee shall bow, will soon be aclaborers, as they are not verily guilty for neglecting to As you may naturally suppose, every step you take perform their part in this momentous business? Does watched with intense interest by those whom you cies vouchsafed? Have those fathers and mothers rock Christ Jesus, shown sufficient gratitude to this adorable Being, by casting in so little of their subwill excuse me for mentioning it. I allude to the cirmen for the gospel ministry are not sufficiently patalarming in the fact that after they have furnished our My object in writing to you, beloved friends, is to Bible committees with sufficient money to supply our plead with you to give your increased aid to these so- country with Bibles, they are helping them with so cieties. The state of our country demands it. The much zeal to turn their attention to foreign lands, something, from the fact, that every thing you do has and preach the gostel to every creature," when this such an important bearing upon the heathen world. is the case? Beloved in the Lord, when I read that It is very certain, that if by one grand effort you can the Baptist Board of Education is so straitened for send forth as many preachers of the gospel to our des- funds, that its directors are obliged to open their titute settlements as are needed, they will, with the mouths with many arguments, and plead for aid, no divine blessings, soon bud and blossom as the rose, for hundreds of their young men, as they should and and in a short time prove giants in sending the gospel would, if they had sufficient encouragement, but for to heathen nations. If a few years only are suffered the additional number of eleven only, without vento pass without such attempts, the population of our turing to predict what will be the result: and when I country will so far outrun all efforts to overtake see the American Education Society reduced to the

country, it is evident that a large number of ministers land are as loud as the extent of a third and more of the gospel must be raised up. Their aid is abso- of our population. A heart-rending fact indeed lutely necessary to stem that torrent of iniquity, Let us hear what is said by those who are most which is sweeping all before it. "Who," says a competent judges on this subject. In the Amerivery able writer, "that has observed the progress of can Baptist Magazine for April, 1832, it is stated, crime, and the unblushing manner in which the most "According to a late estimate the number of mincorrupt principles are publicly avowed, can fail to isters in the American Baptist churches is as three see that the floodgate of corruption is opened, and to five, leaving two out of every five destitute of a that unless the torrent be arrested, it must sweep pastor. But this estimate of the proportion of away the fabric of liberty and happiness, the result of pastors to the number of churches is quite too the labors and sufferings of two centuries. There is high. In it are included all licentiates, many of a controversy to be maintained with ignorance, and whom are in a course of study, all superannuated prejudice, and irreligion, and corruption, which de- ministers also, and those employed as professors, mands the united efforts of all who venerate the laws teachers, agents, and missionaries; so that in fact, of God and the institutions of our fathers, or desire about one half of our churches are destitute of the happiness of posterity; a controversy of such par- pastors!" From this statement it appears that amount importance, that we could wish to see all about 2,000 of their churches are destitute of setothers laid aside, however momentous in themselves, tled ministers. An agent of the Education Socieby those who are engaged immediately in this. Let ty in the valley of the Mississippi says, "While we but a spirit go forth like that which animated our have often had occasion to thank God and take fathers against political oppression, and lead us to courage, in view of what our eastern brethren have struggle with equal vigor and unanimity against done for us in the distribution of tracts and Bibles the common enemies which threaten the very founthe common enemies which threaten the very foundation of our liberties, and we may hope like them to conquer, and like them to enjoy the fruits of our toils, and transmit them to our descendants. But if we slumber over our danger, and shrink back from the contest, our country is lost, our institufrom the contest, our country is lost, our institu-tions must be trampled under foot, and the name of ministry; and that the great work to be done, is to America be inscribed on the broken column which raise up hundreds of our pious, gifted and indirecords the weakness and ruin of republics." To gent young men. While our brethren at the east remedy these evils it is very evident that education, have often read and heard of the great want of have often read and heard of the great want of embracing the various branches of science as well as ministers at the west, it has been the painful exof morals, must be made to bear with a much greater perience of ministers and churches here, to witness force than heretofore upon a great mass of our populas well as deplore the moral desolations of Zion lation, among whom they have but little more than a in every division around them; to see hundreds of name. It is in these places especially, that our spiritu- churches anxious to enjoy the labors of stated pasal enemies have arisen in their might to oppose all that tors, favored only at distant intervals with irreguis good, and they are preparing for a great contest. lar and occasional preaching, and hundreds of oth-'They are summoning to their aid great learning, er important and promising posts of usefulness,

venture to say, they do not pay proper attention to it.

and built up, if laborers could be procured to oc- nominated works of necessity and mercy. But perintendents and teachers, would also contribute Societies, in speaking of the dearth of ministers, very desirable, convenient and profitable. says, "The number of Protestant ministers of all

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1837.

thronging millions." it will generally prove to be very inefficacious among violated among us to an alarming extent. hose who are under no such restraints to neglect it; having been so long unused, that we might write in very legible characters their everlasting damnation

mon their covers. You will not understand that I mean in the least undervalue the labors of Bible Societies. They re noble, and to a certain extent do much good, specially when they put their Bibles into the hands of the rising generation. But I return to the ground before took, that notwithstanding their labors, and the labors of our Tract, Sunday School, and other similar societies, unless ministers of the gospel are raised up to stem the torrent of iniquity which is sweeping all before it, it will not effectually be Education Societies do not fall in the rear.

[To be continued.]

SLAVERY. Eternal Natura! when thy giant hand Endless her forms, and Man the lord of all! Say, was that lordly form inspired by thee To wear eternal chains and bow the knee? Was man ordained the slave of man to toil-Yoked with the brutes and fettered to the soil; Weighed in a tyrant's balance with his gold? No! Nature stamped us in a heavenly mould! She bade no wretch his thankless labor urge, Nor, trembling, take the pittance and the scourge! Nor homeless Lybian, on the stormy deep, To call upon his country's name and weep

THOMAS CAMPBELL Who can, with patience, for a moment see The medley mass of pride and misery, Of whips and charters, manacles and rights, Of slaving blacks and democratic whites. In free confusion o'er Columbia's plains? To think that man, thou just and gentle God, Should stand before thee with a tyrant's rod, O'er creatures like himself, with souls from thee, Yet dare to boast of perfect liberty!

Away! away! I'd rather hold my neck By doubtful tenure from a sultan's beck, In climes where liberty has scarce been named Nor any right but that of ruling claimed. Than thus to live, where boasted freedom waves Her fustian flag in mockery over SLAVES!

> FOR ZION'S HERALD. REPORT ON THE SABBATH.

of sin is by the law, till this is done, every other indeed, of all future generations. inquiry is premature.

contained in the decalogue, is the law of Christ, attributable to the want of enlightened and settled except so far as it relates to the creation. Its ob- principle-a deep and solemn conviction of our ligations, like those of its associate in that glorious obligations to keep the Sabbath. We too often Lord thy God with all thy heart," extend to all, and rather than duty. And until we trace our obligaare equally imperious; involving the government tions to a higher source, we may expect an increase of God, and the best interests of men. It requires ing dereliction of their sacred principles. But that we remember the Sabbath day, to keep it ho- when we come to see and feel, that to keep the ly, which negatively consists in regarding the fol- Sabbath is as essential to salvation, as to keep any wing prohibitions: "Thou shalt not do any work, other command of God, we shall shun the thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy man- appearance of this evil, as we now do theft and servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor robbery. The diffusion, therefore, of right printhy stranger that is within thy gates." These are ciples, the committee deem indispensable to thorto be understood in their utmost latitude of mean- ough and permanent reform; and would recomobvious meaning of other parts of the same code. this result. Should their broadest sense at any time require us A few of these may be noticed. Preaching fre to neglect the sick, or the wants of our depend- quently and faithfully on the subject, will doubtless ents, whether man, or beast, or the sufferings of do its full share in this work. fellow being, we may be assured, that this is not of Christ, the people look for instruction. From their proper sense, since it is no less a dictate of their mouths they expect to receive the whole evelation than of humanity, that we should inter- moral law. And judging from the influence of pose our assistance in all such cases; and it is an their pulpit efforts on other subjects, we have not is to be so explained, as to contravene the obvious the members of this Conference, fully set before meaning of any other Scripture. It is evident, our people, and enforced upon their consciences therefore, that this law in its true exposition, does the result would be beneficial. admit of certain works, under particular circum- The particular instruction of children at home

cupy them. If we now had a thousand additional let it be observed, these terms do not necessarily ministers, of able and devoted character, they might embrace all that we may desire to do, or all that all within the current year be located in the heart may be convenient, or profitable. Neither desire, of this great valley, in important and promising convenience, profit, or all these, constitute necessistations for usefulness." One of our Education ty, though necessity may demand of us what is

Nor are acts of mercy allowable on the Sabbath denominations in this country, is about 8,000, thus in every case. When such acts may as well be providing for 8,000,000 of the population, on the done on another day, but are neglected, to give supposition that one minister has the charge of place to worldly business, and crowded into the 1,000 souls, while 5,000,000 are left entirely Sabbath, for the purpose of saving time, they are destitute, to be the parent and germ of other no less a violation of the Sabbath, than those would In the hands of the destitute five millions of our of this principle, lies, no doubt, at the foundation opulation, the Bible has, to a great extent, of late, of much of the apparent benevolence of this holy been placed. But though this obtains, spiritual death day. With these views, your committee define will continue as before to be written on the door-posts Sabbath-breaking to be the performance of those of most of their houses, as long as the last command acts on that day, which do not belong to its approof the Saviour is not attended to. If we look at the priate religious exercises, which may be performed reatment this blessed volume receives from tens of another day with equal effect. And in prosecuthousands, who even sit under the droppings of the ing their inquiries with reference to this definition, sanctuary, we are warranted to suppose that by itself, they have satisfied themselves, that the Sabbath is

One of the principal modes of doing this, esoften we may see them so covered with dust, from pecially in manufacturing communities, is visiting. The plea generally set up in justification of the pratice, is necessity. But wherein does the necessity consist? Why, simply in this; if they do not visit on the Sabbath, they must spend the time to do it on a week day, or not visit at all. The necessity therefore, is no more or less than the desire of gain; and if it justifies the practice of visiting, no other practice founded on the same premises can be condemned. Yet, there are many, very many of our own people, who, if we may judge from their habits, do not scruple to spend the holy Sabbath in visiting, whenever circumstances are favorable.

Another very common mode of desecrating the mmed. The latter are the great artillery in the Sabbath, is travelling. This, to some extent, is the rmy of Jehovah. They must batter down the in- result of visiting. But we fear there is much unnchments of the enemy, and when they have done lawful travelling within the bounds of this Conthis, they can bring Bibles and tracts, and their other ference, connected with holier objects. That the small arms, (excuse my figures,) to bear with great Sabbath is violated by travelling to meeting, may execution upon their other points of attack. To sum to some, seem impossible. But is it so in fact?all I have to say on this point in one word, let our May members of the church leave the meeting Bible, Tract and other similar societies go forward, they love, and have adopted as their own, in their and go forward too with a thousand fold more zeal immediate vicinity, and wander away to an adjoinin their good work; but let them see to it, that our ing neighborhood or town, and spend the day with the Shakers or some other denomination of real, or merely professing Christians, and return again, without trespassing upon the sacredness of this day? May ministers travel to and from their appointments on the Sabbath, when those appointments are beyond the limits of the parish where without incurring guilt? We believe not. Yet it is frequently done.

To these modes of breaking the Sabbath, we may add those of cleaning boots and shoes, shaving, cooking, reading, writing, and talking of worldly subjects, all of which are practised among us to a very considerable extent, under circumstances precluding the possibility of justification. Besides, there is another mode, which though not so per-sonal, is equally forbidden in the word of God, and dangerous to religion. We refer to the practice of affording facilities to others to break the Sabbath, as in letting of horses, boats, &c.; but especially in neglecting to restrain our children and domestics. The law which says, " Thou shalt not do any work," says with the same authority, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy man-ser vant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates." Therefore, however scrupulously we may abstain from labor ourselves, if we allow others to labor, who are under our jurisdiction, or even our beasts, we as certainly break the Sabbath, as though we should do so ourselves. God holds us responsible for every kind and degree of sin we may prevent, and do not. Yet, how many who rest themselves, and most conscientiously worship God in his temple allow their beasts to become instruments of Sab bath-breaking to others, their children to run at large, untrammeled by divine or human prohibi tions, and their domestics either to toil in the The Committee appointed to inquire to what ex- kitchen, or go forth in pursuit of amusemen ent the Sabbath is violated among us, and what whithersoever they will. Parents should remem further means can be adopted for its better ob- ber, that not only for their own sins, but for thos servance, report, that in attending to the duties as- of their children in this respect, they must give an signed them, they have found it necessary to de- account. And how fearful will be that account termine with precision, what the law of the Sab- The training they give their children, is to deterbath is, and what it requires. As the knowledge mine the character and destiny of the next, and

Your Committee are of the opinion, that much In their opinion, the old law of the Sabbath very much of the Sabbath-breaking among us, onstellation of moral duties, "Thou shalt love the consider its observance as a matter of expediency ing, provided they are not made to clash with the mend the adoption of such means as will tend to

stablished rule of interpretation, that no Scripture room to doubt, should this subject be taken up by

and the ablest talents. They spare no efforts, they where new chuches might be immediately formed stances, on the Sabbath. These are usually de- and in the Sabbath School, by their parents, su-

[Whole No. 416. largely to this object. An effort judiciously made here, cannot fail. Children have consciences. Let

this subject only be kept before their minds, and let them be frequently interrogated respecting their own course, and applauded, or reproved, as the case may require, and much will be accomplished in this holy work. We might refer to other means which would be

efficient in this reform; but these must suffice.-Time does not allow us at present, either to amplify, or extend our report. We therefore conclude by submitting the following resolutions:-Whereas. The strict observance of the Sabbath, is es-

cential to the maintenance of morality in the nation, religion in the church, and the ultimate triumph of the gos-Resolved, That the Presiding Elders of this Conference be, and they are hereby required to preach once a

year on the importance of observing the Sabbath, in each of the circuits and stations within the bounds of their respective districts. Resolved, That the preachers be, and they are hereby

equired, to preach twice on the same subject, at each of their regular appointments.

Resolved, That the Presiding Elders be, and they are hereby required, to furnish a copy of these resolutions to each quarterly meeting conference on their districts, to be recorded on the journals of the same.

J. PORTER, T. C. PIERCE. R. W. ALLEN.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

REGENERATION.

Regeneration is a distinct doctrine of the Holy Bible, and as long as it is retained in its purity in the Christian church, so long there will be a leaven and a redeeming power in that church; but the more important point now is, in regard to its enjoyment. To determine this, let us inquire what it is. Regeneration is a moral, or spiritual change, by which we have, not new faculties, but new qualities; and the heart and attention are so changed, as that there is supreme attention to, and love for divine things; a supreme interest in the glory of Christ's kingdom. This is regeneration by the Holy Spirit,

How is it obtained? By the grace of God, as the only efficient operator in this work. Are there any means which ought to be used to attain that grace? The Scriptures abundantly testify that there is. "Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him." Seek by repentance, prayer and faith, and ye shall find, have it to die in peace. He that does not love God supremely, is accounted as an enemy; for he that is not for me, is against me, saith the Lord; and to die an enemy to God, how awful the thought; how dreadful the reality; to come up into the presence of God, clothed with rebellion against him whose thunders and the nod of whose displeasure is dreadful in the extreme! O seek, seek regeneration. You must have this grace to escape hell, and secure heaven; therefore, as you desire your own happiness and dread misery, even the misery of future wrath, attend to the great interests of your soul, before the scenes and season of probation shall close.

A PARABLE.

1. A certain man going down from Youth to Manhood, fell among grog-shops, where he was stripped of his money, his character, and his friends, and left poor, ragged, and half dead with disease. 2. And by chance, there came down a certain Moderate Drinker that way, and when he saw him,

he scorned him, and passed by on the other side. 3. And likewise a Friend of Temperance came where he was, and when he saw him, he passed by on the other side.

4. But a certain Temperance Man, as he journeyed, came where he was, and, when he saw him, he had compassion on him, and wept over him, and besought him, with tears, to repent and re-5. And he persuaded him to sit upon his own

beast, Total Abstinence, and brought him to his own family, and took care of him. And, on the morrow, he spake kindly to him, and offered prayers for him, and departed. Which of the three was neighbor to him that fell among the grog-

A GOOD LESSON TO BE LEARNED .- Those men who are doing a comfortable business in the country, can learn at least one good lesson by the distresses of the times, and that is, to be contented with their lot. When others, engaged in speculation or extensive trade, were making fortunes almost in a day, they were disposed to be dissatisfied with their slow but certain gains, and sigh to be among their more fortunate friends. But now the scene is changed. That riches take to themselves wings and fly away, has been terribly verified. Many who a year since were worth twenty, fifty, and a hundred thousand dollars, are now bankrupts to a large amount. Thousands of speculators, who were worth a fortune on paper, are now without a copper. But the business man of the country, who was satisfied with a small but safe business, is still on sure ground, and is saved all the misery of a state of bankruptcy.-Hamp-

DR. DODDRIDGE'S DAUGHTER .- Dr. Doddridge buried a most interesting child at nine years of age. The dear little creature was a general favorite; and he tells us in her funeral sermon, that when he one day asked her, how it was that every body loved her, -"I know not," said she, "unless it be that I love every body." Tell your children this. Also read to them,-" The child Samuel grew on, and was in favor both with the Lord, and also with men."-Jay's MornFOR ZION'S HERALD.

THE BOLTON CAMP-MEETING.

Br. Brown-The above meeting commenced on Monday, the 4th inst. As most of the day was occu-pied in erecting tents, furnishing accommodations for the meeting, &c., but little could be done in religious exercises. Occasionally, however, the voice of prayer was heard in the newly erected tents, and in the woods. Brethren were seen greeting each other in every direction, after a separation of months and years. All seemed to say, "O how pleasant to meet in the tented grove, to worship God!" About thirty tents were erected the first day, and fifty during the meeting. There were twenty-five preachers, and probably from 800 to 1000 members of the church This includes all who were present during the meeting. At seven o'clock we were called to the stand, and after a short and appropriate address from our worthy Presiding Elder, Br. Torbush preached from Jer. viii. 22. He showed that all men were by nature diseased, and that a sufficient remedy was pro vided in the gospel. Many, no doubt, felt the "balm Br. Shepherd exhorted. It was a good applied. Br. Shepherd exhorted. It was a good time. Much good feeling and spirituality were witnessed at the very commencement of the meeting. The brethren now repaired to the tents for prayer. All seemed to feel and act, that they had come there

Tuesday morning was ushered in with the sound of prayer. The weather being pleasant, every thing was delightful and encouraging. The brethren seemed to be at work in almost every tent. At ten o'clock, we listened to a discourse by Br. Todd, from Heb. vi. 4, 5, 6. He exhibited the privilege of believers, and the possibility of final apostacy. It was sound and well-timed. Many will not soon forget it. Brothers Nutting and Palmer exhorted. The exhortations were to the point, and calculated to deepen the im-

At two o'clock, the writer of this sketch preached from Ps. xxxvii. 37. His object was to show in what Christian perfection consists, and how it may be obtained. Br. Laban Clark followed in exhortation.— He told us that the object of Methodism was to spread Scriptural holiness over these lands." He urged believers on to perfection. It was a word in season. Many cried for clean hearts.

At 7 o'clock Br. Moulton preached from Ps. xl. 1, 2, 3. He showed that all men were by nature deprayed, and the means by which they might be restored to the favor of God. It was plain, and to the point. Many felt under the word. Br. H. Bangs exhorted. The exhortation was on the subject of faith. Many received new light on the subject, and were enabled to lay hold by faith on the Son of God. Never did I witness more feeling in a congregation. Every heart seemed to be wrestling with God. The brethren now went to their tents, and soon the voices of hundreds were heard in fervent prayer. One observ-

ed, "truly this is a praying army." Wednesday. This was truly a pleasant morning.

All seemed to be at work for God. All seemed to be aborers. At 10, Br. Lavall preached from Ps. lxxxix. 15. He showed the nature of the joyful sound, and what was implied in knowing it. It seemed to come in the right place. Many could bless God that they ever heard the "joyful sound." Br. Hascall, in his pointed manner, followed in exhoration. He called the point of the point of the control o on the infidel and skeptic to fly to Christ. The appeal was powerful. Many trembled. The exercises n the tents were unusually interesting. Many ob-

tained complete victory.

At 2, we were addressed by Br. Raimon, from Romans v. 8. He presented the character of Christ in a very conclusive manner, and the object for which he died. All seemed to view the Saviour as the only object of trust, hope and comfort. The brethren were now called before the stand, for the first public prayer meeting. About forty presented themselves for prayers of God's people, and ten or twelve found nardon. A number were also converted in the tents. it was a time of power and rejoicing. Glory to God

or saving power!
At 7, Br. Nichols preached from Ps. l. 21, 22. He showed the character of the sinner, and the awful consequences of dying in a state of impenitence. It was a solemn time. Many deeply felt the truth.— The exercises were now, as usual, commenced in the tents. Many looked on and wondered, and were constrained to say, "surely God is in the camp."

Thursday. The weather still continued pleasant,

and the grove was vocal with prayer and praise. At 8, we listened to a discourse by Br. Mars, a colored brother, from Jer. vi. 16. He presented the good old way. Many praised the Lord that they had found it, and were enabled to walk therein.

At 10, we listened to an impressive sermon by Br. Livesey, from Acts iv. 6. He presented very clearly the mercy, goodness and power of God, as exhibited in the salvation of sinners Every eye seemed to be fixed on the speaker. The Holy Ghost accompanied the word. Many were pricked in the heart. During nterval of preaching, brothers Henry, Hascall and Nutting exhorted the people in different parts of the ground at the same time. Many listened with at tention, and undoubtedly with much profit. Though this was something new, yet I think it was produc-tive of good. The exhortations were powerful.

At 2, Br. Bangs preached to probably 4000 people, from 1 Tim. iv. 10. He presented very clearly the nature and conditions of salvation. Every eye was fixed on the speaker, and every ear open to hear the words of life. Many never heard it on this wise,— The Lord attended the word with power. cried for mercy-others praised the Lord for delivering grace. Many will long remember it. I wish all the world could have heard it. A general prayer meeting was now commenced near the centre of the ground. A good number found salvation. The power of God was present to heal.

At 7, Br. Hascall preached from Col. iii. 4. He showed the nature, source and end of the Christian's life. Many rejoiced in prospect of living in glory forever. The Lord was among his people. The exercises were resumed again in all the tents. Some

Friday. At half past 7, we were called to the stand for a Love-Feast. It was a glorious time. A great number bore testimony that they were justified, and many that they were sanctified. About 200 spoke on the occasion. There we listened to the old soldier of the cross, and to the young convert. Never did I see a company which looked more lovely and happy. It

At 10, Br. Burrows preached from Jer. ix. 23, 24. The sermon was impressive and powerful. It was the word of life to many souls. Br. Palmer followed in exhortation. He exhorted in the spirit and with power. He urged the people to an immediate salva-

At 2, Br. Denison preached from Luke viji. 18. He called upon the people to hear the word of life, and seek the salvation of their souls. Many undoubtedly made up their minds to become "wise unto salvation." After an interval of prayer in the tents, we by Br. Hawkes, on the subject of the general judgment. It was pointed and impressive. Br. Bangs exhorted. He presented the Christian's heaven, and exhorted all so to live as to attain it at last. Many praised the Lord. It was indeed a heaven on earth. on prayer was heard again in nearly every tent .-O, what a night! It will never be forgotten. Meetings in most of the tents were continued till morning. A number were converted and sanctified. Never did I witness such power in prayer. It seemed that every Christian had got hold, Jacob like, with the angel. The power of God was throughout the encampment. vas solemn as eternity.

Early Saturday morning, we were called to the stand for the last time. After an address from the Presiding Elder, we were dismissed in the usual way. The company were loath to leave the place. They

and all were on the way to their respective homes. day's meeting in that place. He made inquiry about The Lord grant that this happy company may meet the landlord of the large tavern and ball-room. He

FOR ZION'S HERALD. CAMP-MEETING IN DERRY, N. H.

We commenced our Camp-Meeting in Derry, on Monday, Sept. 4th. There were about twenty tents pleasant, from the beginning to the close. The congregation was large the most of the time; at some times it was thought to fall but little short of three will; and all the preachers manifested a readiness to every good word and work. The preaching and exons were good; calculated to establish the church, awaken sinners, and comfort mourners. It is impossible to state precisely the number who proare not to calculate the amount of good done by the number of conversions. Some backsliders were re-claimed, and hundreds of the people of God were quickened and encouraged; and their language was,
—"It is good for us to be here." A fire was kindled which is already spreading in the neighboring circuits and stations; and we expect it to burn until hundreds

are purified and saved. On the last afternoon of the meeting, after sermon, He is a local preacher, and was once a slave. He redeemed himself by extra labor, in the course of nineteen years; since which time he has bought four of the children which God gave him while in slavery. He has two children, a mother, and if my memory is correct, a brother still in slavery, whom he wishes to redeem. He would have been able to have accomplished this, by his own industry, had it not been for a mysterious providence, by which he has lost the use of one of his hands. His case was brought before the congregation by brother E. Stickney and brother A. D. Merrill. After some feeling remarks by these brethren and also by our colored brother, the congre-gation was called upon to contribute to the relief of his brother. There was much feeling in the congregation. Sympathy, benevolence, and love of freedom were manifested, not only in tears but also in the sum of two hundred and ten dollars, which was collected

upon the spot. Saturday morning we closed. It was a time long obe remembered. We parted in the usual manner, by forming a procession and shaking hands. Parted! yes, some of us to meet no more on earth. We were oth to leave the place. We wept as we parted, but

we hope to meet in heaven. "This glorious hope revives Our courage by the way; While each in expectation lives, And longs to see the day."

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

METHODIST BOOK STORE.

Br. Brown-The last few numbers of the Herald ave contained a notice of the Methodist Book Depository recently established in this city by the New England Conference, in arrangement with the Book Conern in New York, and kept by brother Dexter S. Xing, a member of the conference. We have thought hat the interest of this Depository, both to him who keeps it, and particularly to the members of the New England and New Hampshire Conferences, claims a more special notice through the columns of the Her-

One design in this establishment, is, to produce a general circulation in this portion of the country, of all the books published by our church. The difficulith which they were before to be obtained from New York, occasioned many wno desired them, to neglect to obtain them. By this Depository, it is hoped to open such a reading a reading to the such a such a reading to the such as it is hoped to open such a medium of communication that all our friends in this region, without hazard, may be more readily and as cheaply supplied. Another design is not only to afford to the means of supplying their people as would offer an inducement both from terms and convenience, but particularly to enable them to furnish well their own libraries, at the Book Room price.

It was further proposed to aid in furnishing all the libraries of the Sabbath Schools under our patronage, with such Sabbath school books as are published by our church, and others, which are approved, publishfurnish at once, all, or any of the standard, or miscellaneous works published at the Book Concern in New York. He has also made a choice selection of books of the trade, historical, theological, literary and mislesired by the ministers or members of our church,

can here be readily procured. fered facility, they will interest themselves in disseminating the doctrines, usages, and knowledge of our church. Whether they will employ these great auxiliaries to preaching and pastoral duties, especially of introducing Methodism where it is yet partially known. And whether, in the support of this establishment, we shall not only secure its continuance, but by removing prejudices unjustly existing, shall establish more permanently, the doctrines and institutions of our church.

B. OTHEMAN, P. Elder. JOTHAM HORTON, A. D. SARGEANT, Preachers EDW. OTHEMAN, in Boston.

Moses L. Scudder. EDWARD T. TAYLOR, Boston, Sept. 18.

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.]

PROTRACTED MEETING IN A BALL-ROOM.

of religion, in a place in Columbia county, N. Y .:-In a small village, remote from any church, were

seemed to say, "we shall never meet in this pleasant and on passing through it one day, the thought im-grove again." Soon, however, the tents were struck, pressed his mind that it might be well to have a three The Lord grant that this happy company may meet in glory at last.

This was in my opinion, one of the best campmeetings held in New England for many years. One observed that there was as good order there, as in a house of worship. No pedlers were suffered to come within nearly two miles of the meeting. We had no what he would ask for the use of his ball-room to hold within nearly two miles of the meeting. We had no lightly two miles of the meeting. We had no at the first plant time and that he was not a professor of any religion, unless he was a Universalist; but he was a man to be depended upon to perform what he promised. Of course Brother F. called on him, and asked him what he would ask for the use of his ball-room to hold at three or four day's meeting in—and that he should not sell injury during that time nor allow of any bedisturbance. With very few exceptions, all were orderly and solemn.

To calculate moderately, there were 117 converted,

Thanks are due to Br. White, the owner of the ground, for his liberality in offering it for the meeting without remuneration, and also to the civil officers for their promptness in seeing that the laws were put in force, and for preserving order during the meeting.

R. W. Allen,

Secretary of the meeting.

Secretary of the meeting.

I had occasion, in my travelling from Hillsdale to Salisbury, to pass by this tavern during the meeting, so I called and preached once to a very crowded room full of solemn people. About three weeks ago, I passed through this same village, and saw a very handsome meeting house as I rode under the tavern ched from a shower of rain: and very soon a man shed from a shower of rain; and very soon a man came toward me and called me brother, inviting me to his house. I asked him "What church is that?" pointing to the one on the plain. "A Methodist church," said he. "Ah, then, you have the Methodists to preach here, at last?" "O yes; and we have upon the ground, the most of which were erected the first day. The weather was exceedingly mild and "Well," said 1; "well we may say about this time What hath God wrought!"

The old circuits, where I travelled forty years ago, and where there then were hundreds, there are now thousands that I believe fear God and work righteousthousand. Good order was preserved throughout the meeting. Our Presiding Elder, brother Chamberlin, acquitted himself well, and gained much good throughout to a fishionable giddy world; but the end eth right to a fashionable, giddy world; but the end

of it is misery and death. I am, dear brother, in pleasing grief and mournful joy, yours for the gospel's sake,

New York, Aug. 22, 1837.

ZION'S HERALD.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1837.

THEY MUST BE PREPARED FOR FREEDOM. Yes, so they must. 'The slaves must be prepared for freedom. But what is the first step to be taken? We colored brother was introduced to the congregation. maintain that the first and best step to be taken, is to make is to make him a slave, so the surest and best way to pre pare a man for freedom is to make him free. The consciousness that a man is a slave, has the effect to sink him in his own estimation, and to paralyze all the powers of his mind. The slaveholder maintains, that the slave is not prepared for freedom. But what is he doing for his preparation? are supplied with the means of grace-that the gospel is regularly preached to them. Very well-it ought to be preached to them. But with many, is the object any thing more than to make them more obedient and more content to be slaves?

The best way to prepare a man for liberty, who ought to be free, is immediately to make him so. You kindle in his breast then, emotions to which he was before a stranger. You make a MAN of him. He feels his own dignity and worth, and sets about, with a zeal and energy nev er before manifested, to elevate himself in intellect and intelligence. But what are slave-holders doing to prepare their slaves for freedom? What are they permitting the slaves themselves to do? Nothing. It has been stated, and with much truth, that were emancipation to take place at the South, thousands of persons could easily be found, who would most cheerfully and zealously engage in tv. Ought not this to be done, and done immediately Can any thing be more impolitic, not to say unjust and cruel, than to perpetuate a system which continues in the very heart of our country, such a large and continually creasing body of ignorant and debased beings as the slaves? Can any thing be more impolitic in a nation, whose very constitution and government are based upon the supposition, that the people are intelligent and virtu-

LETTER FROM REV. D. LESLIE [Rev. D. S. King has kindly favored us with the fol-

owing letter from Rev. D. Leslie, for publication in the Herald. The vessel, ere this, has probably arrived at the Callao, June 14, 1837.

ters from this place to the United States, I have taken the liberty of addressing you, to inform you of our present state, and safe arrival at this place. If I may judge from preachers such the deep interest which you manifested in our welfare at the time of our embarkation, I may flatter myself that these imperfect lines will be kindly received.

You may feel some surprise at my addressing you from Callao, as it was not expected that the brig Peru would visit this port. We arrived on Friday, the 2d inst., after a pleasant passage of fourteen days from Valparaiso.

Had I time and ability, I should surely feel disposed to ed by other churches. We are happy to know that give you a description of those ports and places which we accomplish this, brother King is well prepared. have visited, both on this, and the other side of the South From our individual examination, we can say, that at American continent. We have stopped at three different no place can a better assortment of interesting Sab-bath School books be obtained. He is prepared to Valparaiso and Callao. The first mentioned place is or ports on the South American coast, viz. St. Catharines, the Coast of Brazil: the inhabitants are of Portuguese descent : the government is despotic. The Panal Priests exercise great power and influence. Protestants are howcellaneous. And almost any book which might be ever tolerated. Ignorance and indolence are the characteristics of the people. It is, however, due them to say, that they are hospitable in their manners to strangers .-It remains to be proved whether this establishment shall succeed. Whether the ministers will be induced to complete their own libraries. Whether by this ofducted by foreigners. The policy of their government, and the vigilance of the priests is such, as to preclude all nissionary efforts in Chili at present; as public worship in the Protestant form is not tolerated in any part of the

I visited Mr. Hobson, the American Consul, and con versed and prayed with his family; he expressed much regret that they could not enjoy frequent seasons of the aind; said if we stopped in port over the Sabbath, he would provide me a place to preach in his own house, and that I should be protected; but we sailed before the Sabbath. O how was my spirit stirred within me, on witnessing the idolatrous superstition of that deluded, priestridden people.

We came to anchor as above stated, in this port, on the 2d inst., just as the sun was setting, and immediately found ourselves in a very agreeable neighborhood of ou own national vessels. On our starboard lay the North Carolina, mounting upwards of eighty guns; she is the My design in writing was to relate a case of revival largest and heaviest mettled ship that ever floated on the waters of the Pacific; just ahead, lay the Peacock, a famous sloop of war; and on our larboard side, lay an armthere were two taverns; one of which was large, and ed schooner, called the Enterprize. Many of the officers had a large ball-room in it for the people of the vil-lage and the inhabitants around to dance in—not that assistance which we might need. Commodore Ballard, any of them were Shakers—no;—yet dancing and the commander of this squadron, expressed much joy and the commander of this squadron, expressed much joy and satisfaction at meeting with missionaries from the United satisfaction at meeting with missionaries from the United States, bound to the Columbia river, and offered us any future service or assistance in his power. I have preach-Brother Field was on the circuit that included this ed twice on board the Peacock, and once on board the Envillage, two or three years ago. The members had terprize, and made an agreeable acquaintance with Mr. requested him to have a three or four day's meeting; Harrison the chaplain of the seventy-four.

the former town was destroyed by an earthquake. It has missionaries would be less than almost any where else. a commodious and safe harbor, and is strongly fortified by Living, in some sections of France, is cheaper than any forts and castles.

missionaries. It is impossible for me to give you an idea therefore, in this respect, possess decided advantages. of the ignorance, filth and wretchedness which prevail But again, the usefulness of Christian influence in feel my mind imprest with the sentiment that

"Every prospect pleases, And man alone is vile."

to you and yours; wish to be remembered to all our now mark her condition. friends, but especially do we desire an interest in your | The only difficulty connected with the labors of misprayers, and the prayers of the church.

D. LESLIE. Yours, &c.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.-In our last, we spoke of the address of Rev. Mr. Curtis, at the Anniversary of the Bangor Theological Institution. The same gentlemen has since delivered an address before the Athenaan Society, at the Commencement of Bowdoin College, on Bibliography. We extract the following paragraph from an account of the address given by a correspondent of the Dai-

It may not be known to your readers that Mr. Curtis formerly made several important discoveries in relation to Biblical studies, and that he came to this country for the purpose of making them more known than he could do in England, where the right of printing the Bible is privi-He mentioned one singular mistake, and the cause The 29th verse of the 4th chapter of Galatians is thus :- " But as then, he that was born after the flesh persecuted him that was born after the spirit, even so it is now." When an edition of the Bible was passing through one of the privileged presses in England, a singular error happened,—in this wise. The proof reader, in looking over the above verse late in the evening, thought the comma after the word "spirit" should be taken out, and he accordingly marked it with the usual word "dele." In the morning, however, he altered his mind, but instead of using the proper word,—"stet," he put, in plain English,—" to remain." The compositor made the correction thus:—"But as then, he that was born after the flesh persecuted him that was born after the spirit to remain, even so it is now." Soon after, the edition being stereotyped, thousands of copies were scattered over the kingdom, and the mistake remained till it was brought to light by the speaker himself.

> [Foreign Correspondence of the Herald.] LETTER XIII.

To Mr. William C. Brown, Corresponding Secretary of the Young Men's Methodist Foreign Missionary Society.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR MISSIONS IN FRANCE.

Providence points to France as a field of Missionary exertion-Mi sions there much less expensive than elsewhere—Influence of the nation on the test of Engage. Difficulties of the insulation pondence perhaps to a tedious extent; but as I am about to leave this interesting country, it may be to see it no more, I take the liberty of once more urging its claims. It is the scene of so many melancholy evidences of moral destitution, on the one hand, and of so many which are ominous of good for the future, on the other, that the Christian traveller cannot but feel a profound sympathy for it. The preceding letters, I think, clearly show that all the facilities of an extensive missionary field, are now offered in France. But yet, it must be lamented that Protestant Christendom has been looking on the wide spread and open field, with a singular indifference. know of no foreign missions here, but from the Baptists of the U. States, and the Wesleyans of Great Britain. The religion. Several singing books, pocket bibles, and lamps laborers of Switzerland, can hardly be considered foreign. were taken thence. Even the hymn book and the Bible, Why this extraordinary neglect of a nation which has opened every door, which has lifted her hand, and beek oned the friends of the gospel to her relief for the last seven years, and which from its position and relations among the other powers of the earth, would be one of the most important accessions the church could make to her spiritual dominion?

One reason why the Christian church should make exertion for France is, that Providence evidently directs them to it at this moment. Do not the facts of this correspondence demonstrate the assertion? Those facts prove popery is declining, and that therefore the chief barrier is removed from before the progress of the truth; they show that the Holy Spirit is already poured out on the nation, and that evangelical sentiments and men are rising up, as if by miracle, in all parts of it, and that the only necessity in order to the effectual spread of their influence, is the assistance of the church abroad. So much is this the case that a distinguished evangelical clergyman of the country said, that " though you should not have the men for us, yet give us the money, and the Spirit of God will supply the men; they are rising up in the North and South, the East and the West; but our churches are feeble, and we cannot equip them for the war." These facts show too, that the learned, those who have sustained infidelity, are beginning to favor Christianity. An able writer in Blackwood's Magazine, who resides here, on the spot, has said justly, that " the professed infidels of France, are no longer what they were. They give no point blank denial to the truths of Christianity. If they believe nothing, they deny nothing. If they will not be trained by Catholicism, with which Christianity is identified in their minds, they equally reject the acid Voltarian philosophy, which affords no aliment for their affections .-Fluctuating between the two, they have fallen into the fantastic, the mystic, and are evidently seeking in their wild intellectual excursions to find some truth in which they can discover repose and certainty. A want, in brief, is universally felt—a want of religion." This want of religion is expressed too, as I have quoted, from distinguished men; and at one of the attempts on the life of the King, four of the principal journals the next morning, declared in effect, that "nothing but religion could save the nation from destruction." It is then, as has been said, a moral crisis at the present in France-the finger of God points from heaven towards it; would that the Christian world would follow its direction, and, as it would emphatically be here, " come up to the help of the Lord," for its

Another reason why France should engage the attention of the friends of missions is, that the expense and labor would be much less than in other fields. In pagan countries the work of civilization as well as that of religion, must be carried on at the expense of the church; and a long process of social improvement be gone through with, before the effect of any labor can be considered se cure; schools are to be established, teachers sustained arts to be introduced. But here these already exist-the people are advanced in civilization, and the institutions of education are most efficient. Every thing indeed is pro- odist Book Concern at New York, up to Sept. 2, is \$83,806.

Callao is a small place, of but little business or interest; | vided but the gospel. The expense too or the support of where else in the world; and throughout the whole country, the expense is much less than perhaps in any other miles from Callao. Its natural situation is beautiful; but civilized country. I speak, of course, only of resident Lima is not what it once was—its golden age is past. The families. One dollar given to a French mission, would churches have been robbed of their golden treasure; some therefore be equal, perhaps, to three given to any other, vestiges of former grandeur still remain. At the same And further, when once a church is established, it will time, we meet with human degradation and wretched- soon be able to sustain itself, and the appropriations made ness in all their variety of form. All the features of Popery are here to be seen, with the exception of the Inquisition. I am fully persuaded that the churches in the Wesleyan mission, raised in one year upwards of \$2400. United States ought to have their eye upon the whole ex- This was some time ago; and I have no doubt its more tent of South America, as one vast field for Protestant recent contributions are still greater. French mission

among the lower class. While I survey the beauties as France, would be extensive beyond perhaps any other well as bounties of nature, so profusely sked around, I nation of Europe. Its literature is extensive and influential on the continent. Its relations with the other powers are important. Its influence in directing the political opinions of Western Europe, is immense at this moment. There are many things, my dear brother, which I should Nearly all its popular movements in politics for some like to say to you, but my sheet is full. Nothing impor- years past, can be traced to the French. Let but relitant has occurred during our passage, which demands par- gion take but its proper stand in the midst of the people. ticular notice; but every thing calls for devout and grate- and we may expect a similar influence to attend it. It is ful acknowledgement to Him who has brought us thus far no stretch of credulity to believe that God may be now opening the way through France, for the regeneration of We expect to sail in a few hours. Our little company Europe. There can be no doubt at least, that there is is in good health and spirits. All join in love and respect some import in those great moral signs of the times, which

sionaries from other countries, in France, is the language;

one of the easiest to acquire, in its grammatical construction, in the world; yet one of the most difficult in its pronunciation. It is considered here imppossible for any one to get the pronunciation sufficiently perfect to preach in in the language, unless he commences its use in early life. The taste of the French is very fastidious; and any awkwarkness in pronunciation, would be of serious incom venience to a public speaker. This difficulty is however, of small importance in reality; for after a mission is sue cessfully established, it raises up missionaries, in a coun try like this. One or two who can pronounce the lan guage well, would be sufficient to lay the foundation of a church, which afterwards would act as a philological seminary to provide men for the extension of the work. Already are there men standing idle, for want of means to sustain them, in the evangelical churches which have been established. The Spirit of God is preparing them for the necessities of the country, but has left the work of sustaining them to the church. There can be little doubt that an American Methodist mission could procure from our own country two or three men who speak well the French language, to commence operations, and to have general supervision of the work, when, with the bles ing of God, it shall have extended its sphere through the strumentality of native laborers.

There are then no important objections, and many most nteresting motives, for evangelical missions in France. Shall they be regarded? Shall not our own church place itself by the side of the Baptists of America, in the van of this good work? It is most earnestly to be hoped that our parent board will not longer delay the establishment of mission; and I am confident that your society will be ready not only to second their plans, but to propose them to the young men of the New England M. E. Church with enthusiasm.

Much more might be said for this depressed, this unhappy country: and I close these commun take my leave of it with melancholy feelings. When shall the day of its redemption come? When shall the agonies of superstition and infidelity cease to wring the soul of this mighty people? Thank God, the day of its some lew whole hearted men who will be faithful unto death, though they seem as yet to have attracted but lit tle sympathy from abroad. I know many of those men, and I have no fears for them. They are men "full of faith and of the Holy Ghost." May God be with them. May the prayers of the universal church go up for them night and day, and thousands be the seals of their minis-

A MEMBER OF THE Y. M. M. F. M. S.

DARING SACRILEGE .- Some unprincipled person of persons, have lately entered the Methodist Church, in lopsfield, in this State, through a window, and laid sacrilegious hands upon things which were sacred to God and which lay on the pulpit, did not escape the hand of the

UNPROVOKED ABUSE

Tuesday of last week was muster-day in this city. Among other companies which paraded on the Common were the Montgomery Guards, made up, it is said, of naturalized Irishmen and native Americans. Upon their appearance, a number of Light Infantry Companies left ne ground, agreeably, no doubt to a preconcerted arrangement, refusing to form a line with the aforesaid company. During the atternoon, the company was insulted. But in the evening, as they were returning from the Common, they were attacked by the mob, who hurled at them sticks, stones, glass bottles, and lumps of coal, until they reached their armory. A number of the company were seriously injured. It is much to their praise to say, that to all this unprovoked abuse, they made not the least re-

sistance. We make a great boast of our government; it is a strong government, only as the people are virtuous, and obedient to the laws. When we cease to respect the constituted authorities and to obey our wholesome laws, we cease to espect ourselves, for we have created these authorities and these laws. If these popular outbreakings continue to increase and spread, we are as much ruined, as if some foreign power had already invaded our shores, and comnenced the exercise of monarchical rigor over us. We are more so; for it would be much better for us to be governed by an absolute monarchy, than be at the mercy of infuriated mobs.

There is in our large cities, among native Americans, a trong prejudice against the Catholic Irish. This prejudice is daily increasing. That there is abundant occasion for it, no one will deny. We shall advert at this time to only one cause. It is their unyielding tenacity for the ridiculous, and even in some cases, barbarous customs of their former home-their hatred of every thing national mong us-their strong Anti-American prejudices-their etermination to keep themselves separate from us as much as possible. Having adopted this country as their own, they ought to renounce the national partialities of their former home, and accommodate themselves immediately to the customs and manners of the country they have adopted. This would be best for them and best for us. But these Irish companies, and Irish associations, and Irish clubs, serve to keep up a distinction, and a separate interest, which is neither for their good, or ours. The Roman Catholic priests could remedy all this with a nod, but they will not do it. This nation has not within itself, more subtle, dangerous, deadly foe, to its political, civil and religious liberties than they.

Rev. E. W. Stickney of Lowell writes, " We are having good times here. There is a blessed state of feeling in the church. The work of sanctification goes on gloriously."

The total amount received for re-building the Meth-

SEPTEMBER 20, 1837. FOR ZION'S HERALD.

BOSTON DISTRICT SABBATH SCHOOL VENTION. To the Superintendents and Teachers of Sabbo

on Boston District : The undersigned, being a Committee of Arr for the contemplated Convention, respectfully many of you to attend as can make it practical though it is very desirable to have all the tead ent, yet, as it is probable this will be out of of many, you will please make a selection of male and female, as you may think proper to se gates, and who will obligate themselves to atter fail, unless the providence of God prevents.

It is hoped that not a solitary school within t of the District, however small and comparative will neglect to send some of its teachers, and a superintendent. Accommodations for their ent will be provided during the Convention, among in the city, of which due notice will be given i

As the Convention will be held two days and nings, those who attend will please to make arr to stay until the close; and also to arrive in se present at the opening of the meeting, which 10 o'clock, A. M.

We could say much respecting the importan a Convention, and present many considerations ments for a general attendance; but we cannot that you need much argument on this subject; ong felt, that something must be done to o stimulus to the glorious cause of Sunday scho us, which, in too many instances, is in a languis just breathing the breath of life. You are a not only is something wanted to give such healthy and vigorous tone, but also to encourage up the hands of Sabbath school teachers in get ny of whom, to their praise be it spoken, have through the summer's heat, and winter's cole storm and sunshine, been engaged in their hum less, and in many respects, thankless emple employment however, that is conferring up the highest possible benefit.

Such a Convention as we have now in view, lieve, a desideratum. The superintendents an coming together as they will from various place ing to each other their views on Sabbath schotlon, and the best mode of conducting such in illustrating their remarks, perhaps, by acts w under their own observation-cannot fail to occasion one of thrilling interest. And who ca what will be the glorious results?—results have a life, when we shall be sleeping in the we shall be assembled at the Judgment seat, we shall be forever with the Lord. The sacrifice of time and money which our

upon the Convention may cost, though consid ecially in these hard times, will, we trust, be balanced in your estimation, by the magnitude ject proposed. Your affectionate brethren in Christ,

J. HORTON,

B. OTHEMAN, Co J. SLEEPER, A. H. BROWN,

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

TO THE MINISTERS ON BOSTON DIS DEAR BRETHREN-You have probably re marks of the editor which have appeared in the concerning a District Sabbath School Teacher tion, to be held in Boston, on Wednesday, Octol to be continued two days; as it is presumed the deeply interested in whatever promises to p Sabbath School cause, we affectionately and e-quest you to co-operate with the Superinte Teachers of the school connected with your so to secure the attendance of some of them, bo female, at said convention. If any difficulties tions are urged, you will, we hope, do all in to obviate them. We shall depend upon seeing male and female, from each school on the D we cannot but persuade ourselves, that if you nfluence, such will be the fact.

You are aware that your Sabbath School is, rental instruction, one of the most powerful as the accomplishment of the moral designs of and that every thing which is calculated to p petus to such a system, must eventually be a You are especially invited to attend the

yourselves. Please to be on the spot at the ho ed, and remain with us until the close of the Yours affectionately, D. S. KING.

> B. OTHEMAN, J. SLEEPER, A. H. BROWN, Arras

Thirty thousand copies of Mrs. Child's "Fru wife" have been sold. Every family should h -Newspaper. In some respects this is a good book, but it of

serve the title of "frugal." When first po was doubtless the best book of the kind to b we now have many publications far more des title frugal. A little book published in this Nature's Own Book may be reckoned first; Reformer, now called the Library of Health ham Journal, &c. These give directions, no we may live in a frugal manner, but how we well, and in a manner most conductive to head gevity.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. A THRILLING SCENE.

BR. BROWN-A circumstance of the most t terest took place at the Rev. Mr. Taylor's c Sabbath in the afternoon. If you wish a rela contribute to the columns of the Herald, it is your service. A lady was observed in the house, evidently

great anguish of mind. The convulsive sob, t breast, the scalding tears, chasing each othe cheek, which had grown pale and wan by sleep and anxious days, and the drooping head, all cl ed that deep sorrow had a place in her heart. like the tender vine, which twines itself mighty oak of the forest, to which it clings as cure, so long as its supporter remains firm. oak be riven by the fires of heaven, and the will wither and droop, unless raised by some or it finds something beside, about which to

Some days before, she had heard that her he been abandoned on a wreck-left alone, and to the feelings of a tender, devoted wife, were rou her. The thought that he, around whom her tions twined-he for whom she had abandoned held dear on earth-he, for whom she had von bridal altar, all others to forsake, and live for him alone—if not already the inhabitant of anot was just in the confines of the eternal world more than a wife's devoted feelings could en more than all, he was away from " Home, De No tender wife to watch over him, and wipe damp from his brow, to pour into his heart th tions of religion, and point him to a home b

vided but the gospel. The expense too or the support of missionaries would be less than almost any where else. Living, in some sections of France, is cheaper than any where else in the world; and throughout the whole country, the expense is much less than perhaps in any other civilized country. I speak, of course, only of resident families. One dollar given to a French mission, would therefore be equal, perhaps, to three given to any other. And further, when once a church is established, it will soon be able to sustain itself, and the appropriations made for its support can be applied to a new section, until the work is extended over the country. The small, feeble Wesleyan mission, raised in one year upwards of \$2400. This was some time ago; and I have no doubt its more recent contributions are still greater. French missions therefore, in this respect, possess decided advantages.

But again, the usefulness of Christian influence in France, would be extensive beyond perhaps any other nation of Europe. Its literature is extensive and influential on the continent. Its relations with the other powers are important. Its influence in directing the political opinions of Western Europe, is immense at this moment Nearly all its popular movements in politics for some years past, can be traced to the French. Let but religion take but its proper stand in the midst of the people, and we may expect a similar influence to attend it. It is no stretch of credulity to believe that God may be now opening the way through France, for the regeneration of Europe. There can be no doubt at least, that there is some import in those great moral signs of the times, which now mark her condition.

The only difficulty connected with the labors of missionaries from other countries, in France, is the language; one of the easiest to acquire, in its grammatical constru tion, in the world; yet one of the most difficult in its pronunciation. It is considered here improssible for any one to get the pronunciation sufficiently perfect to preach in in the language, unless he commences its use in early life. The taste of the French is very fastidious; and any awkwarkness in pronunciation, would be of serious inconvenience to a public speaker. This difficulty is however, of small importance in reality; for after a mission is successfully established, it raises up missionaries, in a country like this. One or two who can pronounce the language well, would be sufficient to lay the foundation of a church, which afterwards would act as a philological seminary to provide men for the extension of the work. Already are there men standing idle, for want of means to sustain them, in the evangelical churches which have been established. The Spirit of God is preparing them for the necessities of the country, but has left the work of sustaining them to the church. There can be little doubt that an American Methodist mission could procure from our own country two or three men who speak well the French language, to commence operations, and to have a general supervision of the work, when, with the blessing of God, it shall have extended its sphere through the

instrumentality of native laborers. There are then no important objections, and many most interesting motives, for evangelical missions in France. Shall they be regarded? Shall not our own church place itself by the side of the Baptists of America, in the van of this good work? It is most earnestly to be hoped that our parent board will not longer delay the establishment of a mission; and I am confident that your society will be ready not only to second their plans, but to prop to the young men of the New England M. E. Church

Much more might be said for this depressed, this unhappy country: and I close these communications and take my leave of it with melancholy feelings. When shall the day of its redemption come? When shall the agonies of superstition and intidelity cease to wring the soul of this mighty people? Thank God, the day of its some few whole hearted men who will be faithful unto death, though they seem as yet to have attracted but little sympathy from abroad. I know many of those men, and I have no fears for them. They are men "full of faith and of the Holy Ghost." May God be with them. May the prayers of the universal church go up for them night and day, and thousands be the seals of their minis-

A MEMBER OF THE Y. M. M. F. M. S.

DARING SACRILEGE .- Some unprincipled person of persons, have lately entered the Methodist Church, in Topsfield, in this State, through a window, and laid sacrilegious hands upon things which were sacred to God and religion. Several singing books, pocket bibles, and lamps were taken thence. Even the hymn book and the Bible, which lay on the pulpit, did not escape the hand of the

UNPROVOKED ABUSE.

Tuesday of last week was muster-day in this city. Among other companies which paraded on the Common. were the Montgomery Guards, made up, it is said, of naturalized Irishmen and native Americans. Upon their appearance, a number of Light Infantry Companies left the ground, agreeably, no doubt to a preconcerted arrangement, refusing to form a line with the aforesaid company. During the afternoon, the company was insulted. But in the evening, as they were returning from the Common, they were attacked by the mob, who hurled at them sticks, stones, glass bottles, and lumps of coal, until they reached their armory. A number of the company were seriously injured. It is much to their praise to say, that to all this unprovoked abuse, they made not the least re-

We make a great boast of our government; it is a strong government, only as the people are virtuous, and obedient to the laws. When we cease to respect the constituted authorities and to obey our wholesome laws, we cease to respect ourselves, for we have created these authorities and these laws. If these popular outbreakings continue to increase and spread, we are as much ruined, as if some foreign power had already invaded our shores, and commenced the exercise of monarchical rigor over us. We are more so; for it would be much better for us to be governed by an absolute monarchy, than be at the mercy of

There is in our large cities, among native Americans, a strong prejudice against the Catholic Irish. This prejudice is daily increasing. That there is abundant occasion for it, no one will deny. We shall advert at this time to only one cause. It is their unyielding tenacity for the ridiculous, and even in some cases, barbarous customs of their former home-their hatred of every thing national among us-their strong Anti-American prejudices-their determination to keep themselves separate from us as much as possible. Having adopted this country as their own, they ought to renounce the national partialities of their former home, and accommodate themselves immediately to the customs and manners of the country they have adopted. This would be best for them and best for us. But these Irish companies, and Irish associations, and Irish clubs, serve to keep up a distinction, and a separate interest, which is neither for their good, or ours. The Roman Catholic priests could remedy all this with a nod, but they will not do it. This nation has not within itself, a more subtle, dangerous, deadly foe, to its political, civil and religious liberties than they.

Rev. E. W. Stickney of Lowell writes, " We are having good times here. There is a blessed state of feeling in the church. The work of sanctification goes on gloriously."

The total amount received for re-building the Methodist Book Concern at New York, up to Sept. 2, is \$83,806. FOR ZION'S HERALD. VENTION.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1837.

on Boston District : The undersigned, being a Committee of Arrangements for the contemplated Convention, respectfully request as many of you to attend as can make it practicable; and although it is very desirable to have all the teachers present, yet, as it is probable this will be out of the power of many, you will please make a selection of such, both male and female, as you may think proper to send as delegates, and who will obligate themselves to attend, without fail, unless the providence of God prevents.

It is hoped that not a solitary school within the bounds

As the Convention will be held two days and two evenings, those who attend will please to make arrangements to stay until the close; and also to arrive in season to be 10 o'clock, A. M.

We could say much respecting the importance of such a Convention, and present many considerations as induce-ments for a general attendance; but we cannot believe, that you need much argument on this subject; you have ong felt, that something must be done to operate as a stimulus to the glorious cause of Sunday schools among us, which, in too many instances, is in a languishing state, Here may be seen the inhabitants and productions of just breathing the breath of life. You are aware, that every clime. Order and disorder prevails alternately in not only is something wanted to give such schools a every department. But the morals of the city—what a healthy and vigorous tone, but also to encourage and hold up the hands of Sabbath school teachers in general; ma- ly represented by a picture; on one side, the most dark, ny of whom, to their praise be it spoken, have for years, through the summer's heat, and winter's cold, through storm and sunshine, been engaged in their humble, noisethe highest possible benefit.

Such a Convention as we have now in view, is, we believe, a desideratum. The superintendents and teachers, coming together as they will from various places, express- Theatres and churches closely bordering upon each other. ing to each other their views on Sabbath school instruc- Bar-rooms decorated with all the allurements of art. and tion, and the best mode of conducting such instruction- shops with every enchantment which the god of this illustrating their remarks, perhaps, by acts which come world could desire, and then we see Bibles, Tract and Reunder their own observation-cannot fail to render the ligious depositories, intermingled, throwing out their occasion one of thrilling interest. And who can conceive light, and warning the passing traveller to take heed to what will be the glorious results ?- results which will his steps. Moral, benevolent and religious societies of have a life, when we shall be sleeping in the dust-when every description are here brought into action. It is we shall be assembled at the Judgment seat, and when cheering to the heart to pass through our Book-Room, and we shall be forever with the Lord.

The sacrifice of time and money which our attendance upon the Convention may cost, though considerable, es- es laboring to throw off the words of eternal life. And pecially in these hard times, will, we trust, be more than then the thousands who are engaged in distributing these alanced in your estimation, by the magnitude of the ob-

Your affectionate brethren in Christ,

J. HORTON. OTHEMAN J. SLEEPER, A. H. BROWN,

FOR ZION'S HERALD. TO THE MINISTERS ON BOSTON DISTRICT.

DEAR BRETHREN-You have probably read the remarks of the editor which have appeared in the Herald, concerning a District Sabbath School Teacher's Convention, to be held in Boston, on Wednesday, October 25, and nfluence, such will be the fact.

You are aware that your Sabbath School is, next to parental instruction, one of the most powerful auxiliaries in tance to the great work in which you are engaged.

You are especially invited to attend the Convention yourselves. Please to be on the spot at the hour appointed, and remain with us until the close of the Convention

Yours affectionately, D. S. KING. HORTON, B. OTHEMAN. Arrangements. J. SLEEPER, A. H. BROWN,

Thirty thousand copies of Mrs. Child's " Frugal Housewife" have been sold. Every family should have a copy. -Newspaper.

In some respects this is a good book, but it does not deserve the title of "frugal." When first published, i was doubtless the best book of the kind to be had; but we now have many publications far more deserving the title frugal. A little book published in this city called Nature's Own Book may be reckened first : the Moral Reformer, now called the Library of Health; the Graham Journal, &c. These give directions, not only how we may live in a frugal manner, but how we may live well, and in a manner most conductive to health and longevity.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

A THRILLING SCENE. BR. BROWN-A circumstance of the most thrilling inerest took place at the Rev. Mr. Taylor's church, last Sabbath in the afternoon. If you wish a relation of it to contribute to the columns of the Herald, it is entirely at

your service. A lady was observed in the house, evidently suffering great anguish of mind. The convulsive sob, the heaving breast, the scalding tears, chasing each other down her cheek, which had grown pale and wan by sleepless nights and anxious days, and the drooping head, all clearly proved that deep sorrow had a place in her heart. She wa

Some days before, she had heard that her husband had the feelings of a tender, devoted wife, were roused within This was also ordered to a second reading. her. The thought that he, around whom her best affections twined-he for whom she had abandoned all else she held dear on earth-he, for whom she had vowed at the bridal altar, all others to forsake, and live for him, and dent to lay before Congress all the correspondence in his him alone-if not already the inhabitant of another world, possession, between this and the Texan government, rewas just in the confines of the eternal world-was almost lating to the annexation of the latter to the United States. more than a wife's devoted feelings could endure, and An interesting debate grew out of this; after which, a more than all, he was away from " Home, Dear Home." motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost, 71 to 15. No tender wife to watch over him, and wipe the death A bill postponing the payment of the fourth instalment tions of religion, and point him to a home beyond the ing in the Senate.

skies; but alone, suffering on a wreck, in the midst of ROSTON DISTRICT SABBATH SCHOOL CON- the wide, wide sea, and at last, perhaps, a wave, sent by a merciful angel to release him from his sufferings, wash-To the Superintendents and Teachers of Sabbath Schools es him from his feeble hold, and he sinks to rise no more, until the last loud trump shall sound, and the sea give up its dead.

She knew no earthly arm could support her in this trying hour, and she went up to the house of God, to beg His people to unite with her prayers for the assistance of the Most High. Her note was passed to the minister, and he invited the seamen to pray with the wife of a brother sailor, for his return if possible, or, if otherwise, the sanctification of the event to his widowed wife. The clergyman commenced, and was most earnestly praying for this one of his sons, when the very object of their prayers entered the house, and was led to the pew in of the District, however small and comparatively inferior, which his wife stood! Some kind friend perceived him, will neglect to send some of its teachers, and at least one and opened the door. His wife perceived him-flew inendent. Accommodations for their entertainment to the aisle to meet him-fell upon his neck, and bathed will be provided during the Convention, among our friends him with her tears-no longer those of sorrow, but of in the city, of which due notice will be given in the Her- heartfelt joy-exchanged with him the kiss of affection, and then fainted with her overpowering feelings.

But I stop. It were useless to attempt to describe the scene which followed. A fruitful imagination can best picture it. This, Mr. Editor, we should give as a proof present at the opening of the meeting, which will be at of woman's never failing affection, and ardent attachment

Boston, Sept. 11, 1837.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

New York, Sept. 11, 1837. DEAR BROTHER-This city is a world in miniature. subject! How full of deep interest. It may be propergloomy and revolting that can be imagined, and apparently devoted to destruction. There is, however, a bright side, which reflects light amid the darkness. God has less, and in many respects, thankless empty that; an employment however, that is conferring up world the highest possible benefit.

much people here. There are thousands, yes, tens of thousands of faithful Christians here, and God preserves the city on their account. The traveller can discern the result of their efforts in the numerous churches which adorn the city. Here may be seen lights and shades. through the Tract and Bible Depositories, and witness the thousands of hands employed, and the numerous presswords of life through the city. The tens of thousands engaged in the Sabbath School cause, and the innumerable prayers which are continually going up to heaven for success, are just causes for devout thanksgiving to God. This is the bright side of the moral picture of New York, and one which may well cause the heart of the Christian to leap for joy. Much however, remains to be done, and this city ought to be remembered in the prayers of all

Christians. I have attended several private and social meetings with our brethren here. The tone of religious feeling is high. In all the meetings at which I have been present Sanctification has been the theme. To be humble and

holy seems to be the desire of God's children here. The brethren have just returned from the Sing Sing o be condinued two days; as it is presumed that you are Camp-meeting, a place about thirty miles distance from deeply interested in whatever promises to promote the Sabbath School cause, we affectionately and earnestly request you to co-operate with the Superintendents and within the circle of the tents.* Our brethren at Eastham Teachers of the school connected with your society, so as to secure the attendance of some of them, both male and temale, at said convention. If any difficulties or objectents at the Millennial Grove. Yet, notwithstanding tions are urged, you will, we hope, do all in your power that large concourse of people, and so easy of access from to obviate them. We shall depend upon seeing some, both the city, there being steam-boats continually plying to and male and female, from each school on the District; and from the ground, the vigilance of the committee having we cannot but persuade ourselves, that if you exert your charge of the meeting was such, that the utmost good order prevailed throughout. The children of God had the

possession, and claimed and enjoyed their privileges. The new Methodist Church in Allen street is very neat the accomplishment of the moral designs of the gospel, and commodious. It will hold about 3000 persons. Kneeland that every thing which is calculated to prove an iming boards are conveniently arranged in every pew. The petus to such a system, must eventually be a great assis- pulpit is on the platform plan. High boxed pulpits are fast disappearing from the churches. The practice of takng little infants to church in this city is a tensively prevails.

> I have had the pleasure of an interview with our beloved brother Stevens, who had just returned from Europe. I neard him last evening, at the Mulberry Street Church before a crowded audience. He preached with his usual original, soul-stirring eloquence. The effect of his discourse could be seen in the breathless silence, and the falling tear. His text was 2d Cor. v. 20. His health is much better than when he left. Long may he live to be a watchman on the walls of Zion. The weather was very tempestuous on his passage home, and the vessel was, at imes, in great danger of being lost.

Yours in love,

* These tents are small, compared with ours in New England, and this accounts for the large number of them .- Ep. HER

THE WESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE published at Cincinnati, Ohio, has 12,000 subscribers. Suitable buildings are about being erected in that city for the acommodation of the Methodist Book Concern.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE AND FAMILY MIS-CELLANY, Monthly, 48 pages, 8 vc; Weeks, Jordan & Co. A late number of the New York Mirror says of it: This work is excellent in its way, and deserves commendation as well as notice. Such a family magazine is needed, and the editor brings home to the fireside excellent religious and moral exhibitions, that well answers for the improvement of all classes that gather about it."

We would add of the above work, that it is one of the most beautifully printed that appears upon our table, and is besides very cheap, furnishing 500 pages of matter at but \$2 in advance per annum.

Congress .- In the Senate on Wednesday, the 13th, like the tender vine, which twines itself around the Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, reported a mighty oak of the forest, to which it clings and feels se- bill, making provision for the issuing of Treasury Notes. cure, so long as its supporter remains firm. But let the These notes are to be not less than one hundred dollars oak be riven by the fires of heaven, and the tender vine each, bearing interest at six per cent. They are to be will wither and droop, unless raised by some kind hand, good for debts and taxes to the United States, and to be or it finds something beside, about which to entwine it- tendered to public creditors. The bill was ordered to a

second reading. The same gentleman reported a bill for the extension of been abandoned on a wreck-left alone, and to die! All six months, for the payment of outstanding duty bonds.

In the House, a bill similar to that of Mr. Wright, for the issuing of Treasury Notes, was reported. Mr. Adams offered a resolution, requesting the Presi-

damp from his brow, to pour into his heart the consola- of the surplus revenue, has been ordered to a third read-

Distress.—The prospect for our city next winter is really frightful. Persons well acquainted with the subject estimate that 50,000 persons, male and female, are out of employment, comprising mechanics of every description, laborers, hat trimmers, book binders, folders, taionesses, seamstresses, &c. Added to this, our provision id coal dealers show no disposition to leave the second of the distribution of the university is to be established in each county, to contain among others a department for agriculture.

The Christian Advocate and the second of the distribution of the university is to be established in each county, to contain among others and dealers show no disposition to leave the second of the distribution of the university is to be established in each county, to contain among others and dealers show no disposition to leave the second of the university to consist of three departments, in which there are to be twenty-two professorships. So soon as there shall be adequate funds, a branch of the University is to be established in each county, to contain among others and dealers show no disposition to leave the second of the university is to be established in each county, to contain among others and dealers show no disposition to leave the second of the university to consist of three departments, in which there are to be twenty-two professorships. So soon as there shall be adequate funds, a branch of the University to consist of three departments, in which there are to be twenty-two professorships. So soon as the twenty-two professorships. So soon as the twenty-two professorships. cription, laborers, hat trimmers, book binders, tolders, tailoresses, seamstresses, &c. Added to this, our provision and coal dealers show no disposition to lay up a store in advance of the close of the river navigation—in fact but few have the means of doing so, and the necessaries of life will be scarce and high. Many persons during the summer months obtain sufficient to support life among the farmers, but the harvest is over, and, no longer wanted, they try their fortunes again in the cities. What is to become of them, God only knows. There is no ideal picture about this.—New York Times.

" Honolulu, May 5. "The Mary Frazier, Capt. Sumner, arrived here on the 9th of April, and the thirty-two missionaries were landed the following day. Their reception by the Chiefs and by the King personally, has been very gratifying."

Having returned to my field of labor in Hopkinton, I wish all papers and communications for me to be directed to Holliston, Mass.

R. Bowen.

under command of Capt. Charles Sumner, having forty-seven passengers and crew. She has made her passage in the very short space of 116 days.

Voyages of Discovery .- These expeditions are not now Voyages of Discovery.—These expeditions are not now confined to England, France, or Russia, but private merchants have entered upon them. The house of Grenut & Co. of Geneva, who carry on a large trade in the whale fishery in the North and South Seas, are fitting out one of their largest whalers for a voyage round the world, without any limitation of time, for the purpose of prosecuting zoological and botanical discoveries. They have made an offer to an eminent naturalist to convey him, without charge, to all places of interest, upon condition of his placing in the museum of that city the collection which he may form. The expense of the voyage is to be defrayed from the private purse of the Baron de Grenut, and his public spirit is much applauded.—Italian paper.

s public spirit is much applauded.—*Italian paper*.
Yes, so it is. England sends out expedition after expetion-France nobly emulates her ancient rival-Ru follows close after them in the generous race—even the private merchants of Europe despatch their ships on voyages of science—whilst the government of the United States employs half a dozen years—in talking about it.—

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Davenport's Electro Magnetic Machine .- We are Tatified to learn from the N. Y. Gazette, that Messrs.

Davenport and Cook, have succeeded in raising funds by the sale of stock, sufficient to enable them to proceed in their experiments, in applying Electro Magnetism to the action of machinery—and that no doubt exists as to their ultimate success. The improvements which they have lately made in their machine, within a few months have een very great-insomuch that the same magnetic wheel that one year since would raise only one pound from the floor, will now raise one thousand pounds—and in the language of Professor Silliman, "we may presume on an indefinite augmentation of power." The N. Y. Gazette indefinite augmentation of power." The N. Y. Gazette says that a machine is now about being constructed, which in a few weeks will be completed—and the power of which will be competent to drive a printing press. After that, the steps will be easy towards the completion of machines of any desirable size, for boats and manufactories.—Mer. Journal.

The Salem Observer says that information has been received direct from London, by a gentleman in Salem, that as early as April last, a hoat, and also a locomotive carin early as April 1884, a roat, and also a roombute car-riage, propelled by the power of electro magnetism, were in successful operation, and that a full description of the W. Davis, both late of this city. ame was shortly to be given to the public.

The Slave Question in England.—A large public meeting was lately held in London, at which the Duke of Sussex presided, to discuss the present state of slavery in the English Colonies. After hearing details of facts from Mr. Sturge, and also from Dr. Palmer, who had been a stipendary magistrate in the West India Islands, the meeting unanimously resolved that "the apprenticeship has been made the instrument of cruel oppression in the colonies;" that "the compact between them and the mother country has been disregarded and violated, both in law and practice;" and that, unless the British people prevent it, "slav ry will, in fact, be continued for many generations after the close of the present term of apprenrenerations after he close of the present term of appre ceship,"-Mer. Jour.

Movements in Canada .- Public excitement in Canala does not appear to be on the decrease. The Montreal Courier of the 7th inst. says, that a meeting was held on Fuesday of the "Franco Canadian Clique" at the Nelson Hotel—Dr. Robert Nelson in the chair. The object immediately in view was the organization of the young men into companies. The Doctor was extremely violent against the "Russell atrocity," and declaimed against the stry and the British Parliament for "robbing" people of Canada. He urged the people present to arm themselves, and be prepared for tighting. He declared that as soon as 70,000 men were enrolled, the signal of revolt would be given. If Dr. Nelson's authority is to be taken, affairs begin to

assume a very revolutionary aspect in Canada. Mr. Pap-ineau appears to be still undaunted in his opposition to the government; and great violence is exhibited by both par-

Mutiny.—The ship Clifford Wayne, Capt. Downs, sail-I from Fairhaven in December last, on a whaling voyage to the Iudian Ocean, and returned yesterday, (10th inst.) in consequence of fourteen of the crew having mutinied soon after the ship arrived on whaling ground. Four of the mutineers were landed at the Isle of France, to be sent home by the American Consul, and four returned in the ship, in irons, and will be delivered up to the proper uthorities for trial .- New Bedford Gazette.

Dr. Beecher's Sons .- The last number of the Philanpropist contains an account of an anti-slavery meeting which was holden at Putnam, Ohio, on the Fourth of Ju said that George Beecher was present by inviation, and gave an address, which for clearness, force and correctness of sentiment, was considered excellent. He has been requested to write it out for publication. At the close of the exercises, Wm. H. Beecher, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Putnam, came forward and enlled his name among the advocates of universal and immediate emancipation. We hope the father will follow the example of his sons .- Liberator.

The Southern Christian Advocate says-The late storms have proved very disastrous to both the cotton and rice crops along the neighborhood of the coast. The storm of last week was accompanied with a flood of rain, which oved more destructive to the rice crops in certain situa-ns, particularly on Cooper river, than any previous one that can be remembered; entire plantations being laid under water, banks, barn yard and all. One letter, dated Cordesville, Sept. 4, thus describes it:—"On Thursday it commenced raining, continued all Friday—the greatest fall of water that I have ever witnessed. Every thing completely covered—corn, rice, potatoes, &c.—three feet deep in my barn yard, the whole of my banks from five to Another letter, from John's Island, Sept. 2, represents the cotton crops in situations exposed to the East, to have lost three-fourths of what they promised before these storms.

More Specie.—The New Orleans Picayune says,—By the arrival of the brig Ringleader, this day, (Sept. 6th.) from Tampico, \$5,294 in specie were received. By the schr. Water Witch, from the same port, \$45,000; and by the schr. Cora, same port, \$8,000 were received. The schr. Watchman, from Matamoras, brought \$40,000. In all, \$93,294. Every little helps.

Two ribs and fragments of an immense tusk of the Masdon, the tusk supposed to have been ten feet long and hick round as a man's body, have been discovered at Rohester in digging the Rochester and Olean Canal. The tusk being supposed a log of timber by the workmen was crushed to pieces except the tip end.

There appears to be no prospect of any termination to the war in Florida. General Jesup has been authorized to call on the Governor of Kentucky for a brigade, and on the Governors of Georgia and Alabama for such other volnteer force as he may require. Letters from New Orleans to Sept. 4, mention that the

sickness was on the increase in that city, and the mortal-ity had greatly augmented within a few days. We learn from the Bangor Courier that the State boun-

ty, in Maine, on wheat, is six cents, not ten, on all over twenty bushels, and two dollars on twenty bushels. The Newburyport Herald suggests the formation of a " for the melioration of families without newspi

NOTICE.

about this.—New York Times.

Arrival of Missionaries.—The following is an extract rom a letter received at the Missionary Rooms in this ity:—

NOTICE.

A Four Days Meeting will commence at the Methodist chapel in Marlborough, Mass. on the evening of the 26th of this month. The aid of our brethren in the Methodist ministry on the neighboring circuits and stations is ministry on the neighboring circuits and stations is expec-ted and respectfully solicited on the occasion. WM. P. WHITE.

Sept. 11.

COMMUNICATIONS. W. P. White-A Steward-B. Pitman-J**** P***** w.P. White—A Steward—B. Pitman—J.

—S. Norris—A. H. Brown—A Female Methodist—N.
Culver—H. B. Skinner—E. J. Scott—J. Emerson—B.
Otheman—S. Hoyt—Retrenchment—H. Willard—E. A.
Rice—S. Rockwell—C. Virgin—E. W. Stickney—S. Da-

vis-W. H. Williams-B. R. Peck-A. Skinner-J. Cog well-S. F. Bell-B. Gunnison-G. Stone-H. Eastma

LETTERS RECEIVED BY D. S. KING .- A. Kent-A. Holway—E. B. Bradford—Wm. Smith—Harper & Brothers—A. H. Brown (too late)—A. Palmer—I. Marcy—W. Fisk—J. C. Bontecou—E. B. Bradford—S. Hoes—P. M. Way-L. H. Gordon

All orders for books have been answered. How C. D. Cahoon have his books forwarded

MARRIED.

In this city, Mr. Wm. Earl to Miss Amey Ann Stockwell; Mr. Benjamin H. Skinner, of the firm of Hayden & Skinner, to Miss Mercy Burgess, of Albany; Mr. Jeremiah S. Hersey, of Fairhaven, to Miss Mary Ann Brown, of this city; Capt. George D. Wise, of New Orleans, to Miss Emily Wise, of this city; Mr. James J. Walworth, of Alton, Ill., to Miss Elizabeth C. Nason, of this city; Mr. Alexander Russell to Miss Elizabeth Ann Frances Gault: Mr. Wm. R. Concert to Miss Ruth E. Edwards. Gault; Mr. Wm. B. Cooper to Miss Ruth F. Edwards; Mr. Amasa Pierce to Miss Hannah Cumings; Mr. John Liscom to Miss Elizabeth Ammidon; Mr. Amos Withey

In Charlestown, Rev. Nicholas Medbery of Watertown, to Miss Rebecca B. Kalloch, late Preceptress in the Fe

male Seminary of C.
In Cambridgeport, Mr. Rufus P. Stebbins to Miss Eli-tac C. daughter of Dea. Nathaniel Livermore.
In Walpole, Mr. Jotham Morse, of W., to Miss Comfort

Thomson, of this city.

In Framingham, Mr. Henry R. Wheeler to Miss Ann
J. James, both of Lynn.

In Millbury, Mr. Jesse Pierce to Miss Sarah Flanders.
In Plymouth Mr. Henry I. Oliver in Africa Control of the Control In Milibury, Mr. Jesse Pierce to Miss Sarah Flanders.
In Plymouth, Mr. Henry J. Oliver, jr., of this city, to
Miss Mary W. Tillson.
In New London, Conn., Mr. Robert S. Davis to Miss
Mary H. Shannon, both of this city.
In Philadelphia, Mr. Francis G. Chase to Miss Celestia

In this city, Mrs. Rebecca Cheney, 75; Mrs. Lucinda Lincoln, 31; Mr. Peter A. Von Hagen, 58; Mr. Robert Lincoln, 31; Mr. Peter A. Von Hagen, 58; Mr. Robert Scott, 26; Mr. George W. Ashman, 19; Mrs. Cecilia D. Cunningham, 39; Mr. Edmund Parsons, 49.

Deaths in this city for the week ending Sept. 16, males 26, females 21, stillborn 5.

In Chelsea, Mrs. Rebecca Poor, 26.

In Malden, Mrs. Mary C. wife of Mr. Caleb Wait, 24. In Roxbury, Mrs. Sarah G. wife of Mr. Peter Sears, 36. In Milton, Miss Mary Ann Richardson, 66. In Cambridge, Miss Sarah Lopez, 66. In West Cambridge, Mr. Charles A. Frost, 23—killed y his team accidentally going over him. In Saugus, Col. Abner Cheever, a revolutionary wor-

hy, 82. In Lexington, Mr. Abner Pierce, 71. In Lowell, Capt. Benjamin Butterfield, a revolution

In Fall River, Holder Borden, Esq 39. In Gloucester, Mr. Timothy Favor, 61; Mrs. Lucy Foster, 54; Mrs. Clara Davis, 34.

In Belchertown, Mr. Moses Prentiss, 91.
In Hadley, Mrs. Sarah, widow of Capt. Pan'l White, 91.
In Southampton, Mr. Eliphalet Hatch, 93—leaving behind a widow of the same age, and 156 descendants.
In Middletown, Conn., Mr. Joseph Copp, a revolution-

ary soldier, 78.

Ship News.

PORT OF BOSTON.

MONDAY, Sept. 11. Arrived, Brigs Charles Wells, Couillard, Cienfuegos; Ventrosa, Cushing, Turks Island; Rome, Fowler, Pic-tou; Trenton, Peterson, Caimito; Ida, Baltimore; Harvest. Philad:-Schs Magnet, Baltimore: Retrieve and Moro, Philad; Hudson and Splendid, N York; Dirigo,

George, Merrill, Bidgeport, C B;—Schs Ajax, Cousins, Pictou; Mary Ann, Thomaston. TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

Cleared, Brigs General Bolivar, Nason, Sydney, CB;

Arrived, Brigs Inga, Rogers, Cape Haytien; Cordelia, Jones, Halifax; —Schs Warrior, Miller, Sydney; Volunteer, Howes, Grand Bank. Cleared, Ships Vespasian, Winsor, and Liverpool, Bar-stow, N Orleans;—Brigs Acadian, Lane, Halifax; Pan-dora, Drake, Darien;—Schs Fort Hill, Baker, Fredericks-

burg; Renown, N York. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Arrived, Brigs Harbinger, Brown, Fayal; New Eng-land, Crocker, Sydney; Baltic, Brookings, Gardiner;— Schs Sophronia, Fountain, Pictou; Silver Spring, Crow-ell, Baltimore; Boundary, Eastport; Free Trade, Ban-gor; Comet, Belfast; Helen and Comet, Bath; Nile and o, Kennebunk; Albion, Damariscotta; Merchant,

Came up fm quarantine, brig Effort, Hussey, Leghorn. Cleared, Brigs Barfine, Fish, St Josephs, F; Sulla and Oak, Philad;—Sch Cambridge, N York.

THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Harding, Havre; —Brigs Malta, Newell, Para; Sophronia Dole, Hallowell; —Sch Maine, Bangor.

Cleared, Brigs Emma Flaceba.

Cleared, Brigs Emma, Fletcher, Cape Haytien; Baltimore, Taylor, and Toma, Hall, Baltimore; May, Patterson, N York; Emit, Portland;—Schs Mary, Stevens, Mobile; Hitty Tom, Rogers, Richmond; Albany, Scudder, Albany; Rambler, Portsmouth. FRIDAY, Sept. 15.

Arrived, Ships Brenda, Kinsman, Calcutta; Havre, M'Kown, fm Havre, bound for Baltimore; Shepherdess, Hooper, Turks Island; Olive Branch, Sidrick, Sydney; Wm Goddard, Smith, N York;—Barks Rosabella, Green, Win Goddard, Smith, N York;—Barks Rosabella, Green, Calcutta; Nashua, Pollard, Mobile;—Brigs Tremont, Sylvester, Port au Prince; Cambrian, Swinson, Trinidad; Billow, Curtis, Sydney; Helen, Austin, Bath;—Schs Pembroke, Kendrick, and Hiram, Hanover, Rum Key; Richard, New York and Columbia, Baltimore: Argon Baker, Wilmington, Del; Torch and Socrates, Philad; Samuel, Page, Wm Roscoe, Pequot, Salem, Tellfair and Susan & Phebe, N York; Betsey, Dresden; Gen Knox, homaston; Texas, Hallowell.

Cleared, Schs Paragon, Portland; Pearl, Salisbury;

William, N Bedford. SATURDAY, Sept. 16.

Arrived, U S sloop war Erie, Com. Renshaw, Rio Ja Arrived, U S sloop war Erie, Com. Renshaw, Rio Janeiro and Bahia;—Ships Lowell, Wilson, and Charlotte, Willcut, Liverpool;—Bark Avon, Tinkham, New Castle, Eng;—Brigs Dover, Percival, Koningsburg; Eagle and Fairy, Philad; Victor, Baltimore;—Schs Isaac Jackson, Blanchard, Mayaguez; Boston, Churchill, Mansanilla; Harriet, Sweetser, and Girard, Duell, Bridgeport, C B; Ecolica, Baker, Halifar, War Bonagani Searcher, Philad; Evelina, Baker, Halifax; Wm Penn and Socrates, Philad; Charles, Kingston, NY; Caledonia and Challenge, Calais; Flash and Dover Packet, Dover.

In the Common Council on Thursday evening, an additional proportion of \$25,000 for the expenses of the new Fire Department, passed.

In the Common Council on Thursday evening, an additional proportion of \$25,000 for the expenses of the new Fire Department, passed.

SUNDAY, Sept. 17. Arrived, Ships Claudius, Winsor, Manilla; Constitution, Glidden, St Ubes; Avis, Howes, Sydney, C B;—Cleared, Ships Calumet, Shreve, East Indies; Thracian, Turner, Charleston;—Brigs Andaluza, Douglass, Malaga; Wm Penn, Philad; Pleiades, Bath; Pilgrim, Somerset; Independence, Rich, St Josephs; Casket, Davis, Charleston; Ontarto, Alden, Fredericksburg; Plutus, Doane, and Sarah Abigail, Scudder, Baltimore; Peru,

Sch Wyoming, Crowell, from Boston for Philadelphia, went ashore on Long Beach, near Egg Harbor, morning of the 7th inst., and is high on the beach at two hours ebb the cargo is all landed, and the vessel it is thought will e got off-vessel and part of the cargo insured in Boston. The keeper of the light house at Cape Lookout, states that the stern of a vessel drifted ashore at that place on the 29th ult., having on it "William, of Portsmouth."

Sch Edw Preble, Eastport.

The vessel, it is supposed, was of about 75 tons burthen.

Brig Margaret, of Gardiner, both masts gone, abandoned, and 4 feet water in her hold, has been fallen in with. The brig Cambrian, Swinson, arrived here on the 15th inst. from Prinidad, was, on her outward passage to St Jago, July 5, lat 26 2, lon 67 30, boarded by a boat with 7 go, July 5, lat 26 2, lon 67 30, boarded by a boat with T men from a Spanish brig, reported the Serane, Capt. Juan Roche, from Sierra Leone, with 150 slaves. These men, after boarding, drew their dirks, drove all hands below, and took possession of the vessel, brought her alongside their brig, and commenced breaking open the main hatch, but soon desisted and demanded half the provisions. In the store room and cabin they overhauled and took from us bread, beef, hams, potatoes, two casks water, beans, sugar, &c. the mate's watch, seamen's clothing and to bacco, and every thing they could lay their hands on.

Boston Prices Current.

APPLES, bbl				from	2.00 1	0 2.25
BEANS, white, per bushel, .					1.37	1.75
BEEF, mess, bbl.					14.75	15.00
140. I,					12.75	13.00
prime,					8.75	9.00
BEESWAX, American, ib					26	29
CHEESE, new milk, lb					8	10
FEATHERS, northern, geese, !	b.		-		-	-
southern, geese,	-			•	40	45
FLAX, American, lb		•			9	12
FISH, Cod, per quintal, .					3.00	3.20
FLOUR, Genesee, bbl					10.50	
Baltimore, Howard s						10.75
	tree	et,		1	8.25	9.50
Baltimore, wharf, .					8.25	8.50
Alexandria,						-,-
GRAIN, Corn, aorthern yellow	v, p	er bu	shel,			-,-
southern flat ye	llov	٧,			97	99
white,					90	92
Rye, northern,					1.00	-,
Barley,					1.00	1.10
Oats, northern, (prime	1				_	
HAY, best English, ton of 200	OIL				18.00	20.00
Hard pressed,					17.50	19.00
Honey, gallon,		•	•	•	**.00	13.00
Hops, Istquality, 1b.	•	•	•	•	4	5
						4
2d quality, LARD, Boston, Is sort, lb.					3	
LARD, Boston, 18 sort, 1b.					9	10
Southern, 1st sorr, ,					8	9
LEATHER, Philadelphia city to			Ib.		29	30
do. countr	y d	0.			25	26
Baltimore city	d				26	28
do dry	hid	e.			-	_
New York red, light	ht.				21	22
Boston do. slau	ght	er.			21	22
do. light,		.,			19	21
LIME, best sort, cask,					85	90
PORK, Mass., inspection, extr	a cl	enr	bbl.		25.00	26,00
Clear, from other Stat	ine	ear,	UDI.	•	23.00	25.00
	ies,					20.00
Mess,					0.75	2.00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel					2.75	3.00
Red Top, northern, b	ush	ei,	•		75	1.00
Hemp,	•			•	2.50	2.75
Red Clover, northern	, Ib				14	15
Southern Clover, .					13	14
SILK Cocoons, American, bu	she	1,			2.75	4.00
TALLOW, ried, lb					10	10
		-				-

PROVISION MARKET.

- 1	RET	LIA	P	RIC	ES.			
BUTTER, tub, 1b.							18	20
lump,							24	27
CIDER, bbl.							-,	-, -
HAMS, northern, lb							14	1/
Southern a	nd W	ester	n,				10	19
Eags, dozen,							18	-
PORK, whole hogs	lb.						_	_
POTATOES, new, be	ishel						37	50
POULTRY, .						Annie		
						[N. I	E. Farn	ser.

[From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.]

BRIGHTON MARKET-MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 1837. At market, 900 Beef Cattle, 750 Stores, 25 yokes Working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 4500 Sheep and Lambs,

and 340 Swine.
PRICES. Beef Cattle—We noticed a few extra taken at \$6 50; good at \$5 50 a 6 00; second quality, \$4 50

5 00.

Stores—Sales about the same as last week.

Working Oxen.—We noticed sales at 65, 70, 90, 100, Cows and Calves-Sales were made at \$271, 30, 311,

33, 37, and 45.

Sheep—Dull. Sales at \$1 25, 1 50, 1 75, 2 00, 2 25, and

Swine-Lots at wholesale at 8 for sows and 9 for barrows. At retail, 9 and 10c.
N. B. About 200 head Beef Cattle remain unsold.

BOOKS.

THE General Catalogue, Sabbath School Books and Tracts published by the Methodist Book Concern at New York, are for sale at the Methodist Book Depository, 32 Washington street, at their wholesale and retail prices.

Also, Bibles of different sizes and quality; prices varying

Atto, Bibles of Marketta Sanda Sanda

Benson's Sermons and Plans,
McCullock's Evidences of Christianity,
Dick's Works—Butterworth's Concordance,
Sturm's Reflections—Woods on Depravity, Poud on Baptism,
All of which are warranted to be cheap at our retail prices,
liberal discount will be made to wholesale purchasers.
Likewise, A great variety of other Religious and Historical

Orks.

We are prepared to furnish to order all approved Theologic,
Historical and Miscellaneous Books, which can be procured

D. S. KING, Agent N. E. Conference. Sept. 20. ELEMENTS OF MORAL SCIENCE.

A BRIDGED, and adapted to the use of Schools and Academies, by the author, FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D., President of Brown University, and Professor of Moral Science.

The publishers would respectfully invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees to this valuable work. It has received the unqualified approbation of al amined it; and it is believed admirably adapt wholesome influence on the minds of the vounce of all who have exammed it; and it is believed admirably adapted to exert a wholesome induce on the minds of the young; such an influ-ence as will be likely to lead them to the formation of correct moral principles.

OPINION OF THE PRESS.

Since the appearance of the second edition of the larger work which we have been noticing, Dr. Wayland has published an abridgment for the use of schools. Of this step we can hardly speak too highly. * * We have no doubt that its circulation and utility will far more than repay its author for the pains he has taken with it.—North American Review.

We sp-ak that we do know, when we express our high estimate of Dr. Wayland's ability in teaching Moral Philosophy, whether orally, or by the book. Having listened to his instructions in this interesting department, we can attest how lofty are the principles, how exact and severe the argumentation, how appropriate and strong the illustration, which characterize his system, and enforce it on the mind—Christian Witness.

It is a work of the l ighest and purest order of intellect. It is metaphysics reduced to practical common sense, and made subservient to Christianity. It would be a valuable addition to our high schools.—Daily Advocate.

It is written in a style well suited to the comprehension of youth. The illustrations are apt and striking.—Christian Secretary.

We have the hard green as advisedly advected to supply the

youth. The musuamons are up and straining.

retary.

We hall the abridgment as admirably adapted to supply the The abridgment of this work seems to us admirably calculated for the young, and we hope it will be extensively applied to the purposes for which it was intended.—Mer. Jour.

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN,

Sept. 20.

Publishers; 59 Washington-st.

L OST or stolen from the steamboat, after her arrival at the wharf in Boston, from the Eastham Camp-Meeting, a CLOAK, lined with cambric, and wadded; in the pocket was a pair of lined winter Gloves. If the person having the above, will leave it at this office, he will much oblige the owner.

THE SABBATH MORN.

BY CUNNINGHAM. Dear is the hallowed morn to me, When village bells awake the day; And by their sacred minstrelsy, Call me from earthly cares away.

And dear to me the winged hour Spent in thy hallowed courts, O Lord! To feel devotion's soothing power, And catch the manna of the Word.

And dear to me the loud "AMEN!" Which echoes through the blest abode, Which swells, and sinks, and swells again, Dies on the walls, but lives to God.

And dear the rustic harmony, Sung with the pomp of village art; That holy, heavenly melody, The music of a thankful heart

In secret I have often prayed, And still the anxious tear would fall, But on thy sacred altar laid, The fire descends, and dries them all. Oft when the world, with iron hands,

Has bound me in its six days' chain. This bursts it, like the strong man's bands, And lets my spirit loose again. Then dear to me the Sabbath morn, The village bells, the shepherd's voice;

These oft have found my heart forlorn,

And always bid that heart rejoice. Go, man of pleasure, strike thy lyre; Of broken Sabbaths sing the charms; Ours be the prophet's car of fire, That hears us to a Father's arms.

> THE SABBATH EVE. BY EDMISTON.

Sweet is the light of Sabbath eve, And soft the sunbeam lingering there; Those sacred hours this low earth leave. Wafted on wings of praise and prayer.

This time, how levely and how still! Peace shines and smiles on all below: The plain, the stream, the wood, the hill, All fair with evening's setting glow!

Season of rest! the tranquil soul Feels thy sweet calm, and melts in love : And while these sacred moments roll, Faith sees a smiling heaven above.

How short the time, how soon the sun Sets, and dark night resumes her reign; And soon the hours of rest are done, Then morrow brings the world again.

Yet will our journey not be long, Our pilgrimage will soon be trod; And we shall join the ceaseless song, The endless SABBATH OF OUR GOD

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

METHODIST ABOLITIONISM. For several years I have been an anxious observer of the development and influence of Antislavery principles and measures, especially in the M. E. Church. From the time the Appeal was issued. I have been styled an abolitionist, and I now. as I did then, heartily consent to the doctrine of Abolitionism, and fully approve of carrying out those principles to their legitimate operation. I approve of doing this heartily, and as though the cause was identified not only with the best interest of suffering man, but with what is of infinitely more importance—the TRUTH. I have rejoiced at the onward march, the triumphant advance of this scheme of philanthropy, among the ministers and members of the M. E. Church; and I congratulate myself in the hope, that a short time will give to the cause of justice and mercy, a majority of the members of our General Conference.

But every good cause is liable to abuse, and in the heat of partizanship, when all the feelings and passions are enlisted for the accomplishment of a certain purpose, men are not likely to discover that ging from the di such may be the fact. It was a principle adopted by a zealous partizan, and blind devotee, that "the end sanctifies the means;" the corruptions and cruelty of the followers and successors of the Benedictine, have been a practical commentary on this aphorism, and they stand to-day, a warning to those who are pursuing ardently any end, not to adopt improper, inconsistent, or irrelevant means

to accomplish that end. I fear a mistake has been made by the Methodist Episcopal abolitionists on this dangerous ground, and that they have sought to accomplish their avowed object, by means, to say the least, not the best. I do not now allude to the course taken by some who have deemed it their duty to engage in lecturing and writing on the subject. I am the last to believe duty is neglected, authority slighted, or ordination vows broken, by either or both these acts. I am not now speaking either of that deserved censure and reproach, the flame of which has withered the green reputation of southern Christians. I never did believe, and never shall, that the love of God can be in the heart of that man who claims, holds, and treats his fellow-men as property; nor would I give to that man any mark,

or token of Christian fellowship whatever. There is only one thing of which I complain It is the turning away from abolitionism, to engage in the denunciation of the Episcopacy of our Church As a member of the M. E. Church, I have said most solemnly, that I believe in her doctrine and Discipline; and am prepared fully to subscribe to both; and I am not ready to brand myself simpleton, hypocrite, or traitor now. If I did not understand what I agreed to, my head is dishonored. My heart is condemned, if I publicly agreed to that which I inwardly dissented from; and if I both understood, and consented to that which is now arraigned, I am traitorous if I forsake it in the hour of trial. I love the discipline and economy of our church, and I love Methodist Episcopacy, such Episcopacy as is recognized and defined in our Discipline; and I speak advisedly when I say, that any attack which may be made on this insti tution of the church, will secure the disapprobation of a large proportion of Methodist abolitionists. That the highest executive officers of the church may have exceeded their powers, that they may have arrogated to themselves powers not vested in them by the constitution, or canons of the church, is certainly an assumption not absurd in itself; for however good and wise a man may be, he is liable at any time, with intention or by mistake, to overstep the bounds of his authority, and and usurp the rights of others. That this has

been done in some cases of late occurrence, many

ciate rights of others, is in any sense a "develop- pions of Slavery shall have succeeded in their ho-

surest means to defeat our own purposes, when, ceasing to denounce slavery and slaveholders, we This being the true character of Southern reli-

dist Bishops. I have no sympathy with this course. ry or death! If our Bishops have done wrong, the men, not the Another reason why Northern men should not cerned.

denunciation of Methodist Episcopacy, however sion, and act accordingly, the people will do the we may hold individuals guilty; and I thus hope, same. The stream will rise to the level of its not only because such a course is wrong in itself, fountain. "A bitter fountain cannot bring forth but because it must inevitably produce a division sweet water." in the ranks, and a diminution of the power of Methodist abolitionists. KUNOSBATON.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. LETTER FROM G. SMITH, ESQ. TO REV. W.

Mr. EDITOR-This letter, published in Zion's Watchman of the 26th ult., and to be republished, I hope, in Zion's Herald, deserves more than a passing thought. It was written in answer to a letter from Mr. Winans, begging assistance to build Methodist church in the city of New Orleans. Such assistance Mr. Smith refuses, and assigns his reasons, to which particular attention is invited. What they are, may be seen from the following exract from his letter:-

The religion of the South, as you well know, sanctions that code of laws which forbids marriage and reading—
which invests hundreds of thousands of petty tyrants with he power of separating husbands from their wives-and which, by the means of whippings and various brutal reatment of parents, that it authorizes, makes such paents vile and contemptible in the eyes of their children.

Such religion he considers as idolatry, and therefore refuses to aid in the erection of a meeting house for its promulgation. He also expresses grief, that good men at the North still continue their contributions to support this religion, and attributes it to their ignorance of what they are do-

As this subject has occupied a portion of my atention some time, Mr. Smith's letter afforded me the highest gratification, both as it is particularly calculated to secure attention to its subject, and as it presented me a suitable occasion for the expression and support of my own views.

the Bible, I have long been convinced that it contains no Bible principles, and effects no There were also present a body of five hundred not entitle it to the name of Christianity. Cathol- these belligerent tribes. The Sioux and Chippesystem of Paganism under the whole heavens, con- ence, said they had heard of him before, and when

The errors of Southern religion, though they words were good. nay be less in number, are not less abominable. nelp those to whom nothing is due in justice, on the of three blacksmith shops, and \$1000 for agriculprinciple of benevolence. Extortion, it ranks with tural implements with grain and seed, or whatevhe evangelical church in the North are detected tomed toils of civilized life, during the present n it, though it may not be to the amount of four generation, is more to be desired than looked for. pence, or in any of its associates, they are churchents to govern their children.

the pulpit and press-the Sabbath School and the tution sinks into enervation .- Newark Advr. family altar-of Southern principle and practice! And is this Christianity?—the religion of the Biole? Is this the religion for which the martyred ligion of Jesus, the mild, compassionate, the bles- the lungs, which in an experience of more than sed Jesus? The religion of love to God and good twelve years, he found generally effective in curwill to man? O my soul! is there depravity ing consumptive patients. enough in any to affirm this? Yes, verily. It is proclaimed upon Southern house-tops, and echoed sulphate of copper in nauseating doses, combined brough the North from high places, by college with gum ammoniac; given so as to nauseate, but aculties and Episcopal ecclesiastics. What does not ordinarily to produce full vomiting, the usual Infidelity ask more? Simply, that we be consis- dose for this purpose is about half a grain, and five

believe, and I frankly confess myself among that religion is more difficult and ridiculous than to benumber; but that such contravention of the asso- lieve in none. Therefore, when the mitred chamment" of Methodist Episcopacy, or a legitimate re- ly enterprize of maintaining from Scripture, that sult, or operation of that institution, I do not be- to hold human beings as property is right, we may well anticipate the return of the golden days of the It seems to me, we not only wander from our much slandered French Revolution, when the Biproper work as abolitionists, but that we take the ble shall be tied to the tail of an ass, and dragged

turn to inveigh against the institutions of our own gion, it is obvious why Northern men should not support it. To do so, would be to sanction the That church is our Moscow, and if we suffer veriest perversion of Christianity, and pave the her to be burned, we lose the important and in- way to a spiritual night of unprecedented darkness. dispensable central post, from which we intended If I am wrong, God forgive me. I speak in the to carry forth the terror of our arms in every di- honesty of my soul. I mean what I say. Do any rection; and we expose ourselves to the dangers think I am reckless of the interests of religion at of a retreat under worse circumstances than those the South? I deny it. It is for her that I plead, as which surrounded the Corsican chief. We should she weeps among the tombs of departed worthies, convert, not annihilate the church; and then turn and as her sighs murmur through the fields of opher whole gigantic power against slavery.

It does not seem, however, that such is the plan God's suffering poor. It is for her, unchurched as of some abolitionists. It is only in the black path-way of the flames they kindle, that they can dis-I now dare to speak. This is the day of her great cern the traces of victory. They seem to suppose, conflict. Her justice wars with Southern injustice, that an utter subversion, or entire change of Epis- her right with Southern wrong, her mercy with copacy in our church, is the one thing needful in Southern cruelty, and her liberty with Southern slaorder to the success of abolitionism. And they very. And shall we at the North cry "peace, apparently labor with superior zeal, to expose the peace, when there is no peace?" No; rather let hitherto unknown, and unimagined power of Metho- us rush to her rescue, and triumph either in victo-

institution, are to be held responsible. Let the support Southern religion is, it is the principal supproper course be taken with them as men; but do port of slavery. I do not mean Southern church not assail the institution, which is in no way con- members merely. Many of them doubtless, do what they can. I refer to Southern principles, as I have no radicalism in my head, or heart; and they are embraced and reduced to practice by I have no desire to tear down the fair edifice our Christians and Christian ministers, both in the fathers erected, in order to get missiles to hurl at North and South. The morality of the State is slavery. I would rather repair its every breach, and graduated by the morality of the Church. The fortify it from turret to foundation stone; making church is the light of the world. If her light be it the strong hold from which I would attack a darkness, O! how great, how deep, and extended system the most abhorrent of all earth's curses, that darkness. Ministers are the properly constithe essence of all the evils of the bottomless pit. tuted agents to discipline the people, and thus they I most sincerely hope that we shall hear no more are viewed. If they preach injustice and oppres-

> That Southern ministers and laymen advocate and practice slavery, needs no proof. They declare it in the face of day, "and glory in their shame." Are any vigilant committees to be raised, they are on hand, and Judge Lynch has not in his whole banditti, more faithful coadjutors than they. The history of poor Dresser, and the Class-Leader of Connecticut, tells the whole story. Their blood will declare to generations yet unborn, the faithfulness of their pious efforts, to suppress Northern fanaticism, and maintain the honors of their great

While, therefore, Southern religion maintains its present repute, slavery will live; and of consequence, to support it is to support slavery. But let it be reformed or go down, and slavery will go down with it. Hence those, whether they belong to the North or South, who advocate the religion ments in its favor, contributing to support its ministers, or build its churches, preaching in its pulpits, or teaching its schools, contribute to the continuance of slavery. For Southern churches mus be devoted to the maintenance of this cause, or be demolished; Southern preachers must preach slavery, or be gagged; and Southern teachers must teach it, or be dismissed and mobbed.

Hoping that the time may soon come when slavery shall receive no countenance from the North,

either by word or deed, I subscribe myself, Yours in sincere affection,

INDIAN TREATY.

At the late Chippewa Treaty at Fort Snelling, there were upwards of one thousand Indians, collected from a circuit of 600 miles. Many chiefs That the religion of the South is not the religion from the extreme head waters of the Mississippi Not, and the shores of Lake Superior were present. good; for this is not the case. Many of its prin- Sioux. The U. S. garrison of Fort Snelling consiples are perfectly correct, and, I doubt not, are sisted of fifty-eight men. It is said that Gov. Dodge hithfully enforced and practiced. But this does succeeded completely in restoring peace between cism, Mahomedanism, and, in fine, almost every wa chiefs smoked the pipe of peace in his presins some Bible truths, and truths too of salutary they were told by him that their great father would nfluence on their adherents. But because they be angry if they stained their hands with each ontain fundamental errors, they are rejected as other's blood, and would consider every blow they struck at either, as against himself-they said his

The treaty secures to the United States, about or destructive. The Bible every where enjoins on twenty millions of acres, for less than a million of ts subjects the practice of justice and mercy, dollars—which is said to be paid in twenty annual thich consists in giving unto all their due, and to instalments, including \$3000 for the establishment runkenness, murder, and other crimes of equal er else may be necessary to enable them to carry on normity; and dooms those who practice it to the agricultural pursuits. That these aboriginal tribes nquenchable flames. Hence, when members of will give up their wonted pursuits for the unaccus-

ed, and either reformed or expelled. But the religion of the South not only justifies one man in tional costume, reluctantly following the steps of extorting from others whatever they may have of the tardy ox, and endeavoring to bring his rebelnoney, goods, &c., and devoting it to his own use, lious nature into submission to the drudgery of agut it justifies the extortion of their persons, souls, riculture. Every motion betrays an utter absence and bodies, to be held as goods and chattels per- of all motive. The whole current of his education onal, and sold at the option of the extortioner .- and life runs against such an employment. He It also sanctions fornication, and disobedience to would be bounding after game in the forest-lurkparents, in that it approves of denying the right of ing for an approaching foe—displaying savage narriage to persons of color, and the right of pa- grimace in the antic evolutions of the war dance, or by his wild and oriental eloquence at the coun-This is the religion of the South. Every thing cil fire, swaying the fierce democracy of numbers. thich opposes this, is "damnable heresy." He who He hates to see his commons divided by fences and teaches any other doctrine is accursed, and con- lacerated by the plough-share. It violates all his signed to the torments of Judge Lynch. This is notions of propriety; and when he abandons the the religion of bishops, priests, and deacons-of forest for the field, the elastic vigor of his consti-

CONSUMPTION.

osts have bled and died? For the enjoyment of Edward C. Cooper, a gentleman who has retired which our puritan fathers retreated from civiliza- from medical practice, gives in the N. Y. Commertion to the bosom of barbarianism? Is it the re- cial Advertiser, a mode of treatment for disease of

The treatment, says he, is the administration of tent and burn our Bibles. For to believe in such grains of the respective ingredients, in a teaspoon

full of water, to be taken at first twice, and in the convalescent stages once a day.

In cases of chronic bronchitis a gargle of the GENERAL MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCER

In cases of the more proper forms of consumption, the treatment must be intermitted frequently, and again returned to; and whenever soreness of the chest, or other symptoms of inflammatory action exist, the treatment should be suspended; as it is in the chronic state alone that the remedy is indicated or useful, that state in which the condition of the general system is sympathetically involved becomes the more prominent symptom, and the success of the treatment depends chiefly on the success of the treatment depends chiefly of the success of the treatment of the success of the treatment of the success of the treatment of the success of the success of the treatment of the success of the success of the treatment of the success of the success of the treatment of the success of the success of the treatment of the success of the volved becomes the more prominent symptom, and the success of the treatment depends chiefly on the breaking up this sympathetic action of the diseased lung, on the more healthy tone of the stomach, and increasing its digestive powers, and likewise causing, during nauseating action, a more active and healthy circulation of blood through the likewise causing.

4. To illustrate the whole by maps, cuts and representation, of customs, places and countries.

5. To be a medium of general communication, for the dissemination of the Missionary spirit.

The paper will be published, in quarto form of eight pages, as soon as sufficient encouragement is given to warrant the numerication, and increasing during nauseating action, a more active and healthy circulation of blood through the likewise causing. Let subscribers forward their names immediately. City subscribers can leave their names at the office of Z...u's Herald. lungs. Its curative powers are more immediately attributed to these effects of its action. But theory apart, the treatment is presented, based on more han ten years' experience of its curative advantages, in the proper treatment of diseases of muco purulent, and purulent expectoration .- Buffalo

Woman.-The principal virtues or vices of a wonan must be of a private and domestic kind. Withn the circle of her own family, and dependants, lies er sphere of action, the scene of almost all those asks and trials which must determine her character and her fate, here and hereafter. Reflect for a moment, how much the happiness of her husband, chillren and servants, must depend on her temper, and ou will see that the greatest good or evil which she nay have in her power to do, arises from her corecting or indulging its infirmities .- Mrs. Chapone.

SCOTT'S OPINION OF CHESS .- Sir Walter Scott, fter having in his boyhood made some progress n chess, declined to pursue it, saying that it was shame to throw away upon a game, however ingenious, the time which would suffice for the acjuisition of a new language. "Surely, chess-playng," added he, "shows a sad want of brains."

Nothing is so beautiful as the smile of a counter ance habitually melancholy. Like a gloomy day, it is irradiated by a sudden burst of sunshine.

TO CLERGYMEN.

THE attention of clergymen, particularly those who have not access to large libraries, is called to the cheap and ex-ellent works connected with Biblical study, which are pub-shed by the American Sunday School Union, and which comrise the most necessary portion of the information contained in more expensive works. The following volumes may be pecially indicated:—

m more expensive works. The following volumes may be specially indicated:

1. A complete and systematic compilation of Biblical Antiquities; by Professor Nevin, of the Pittsburg Theological Seminary; in two volumes, of 270 pp. each. Price 33 cents each. The first volume contains notices of the climate, productions, and natural history of Judea; and the domestic, social, and civil laws and customs of the Jews; illustrated by thirty cuts. The second volume contains a general history of the Bewish and Christian religion, particularly the rites and ceremonies of the ancient dispensation.

2. A Geography of the Bible, in one volume of 180 pages; by Rev. J. W. Alexander and J. Addison Alexander, of Prince ton; giving the locality and other particular of the countries, rivers, towns, &c. mentioned in Scripture under the propertices, with a map of Assyria, Asia Minor, &c., and another of Canaan, adapted to both Testaments. The price of this volume is 50 cents.

3. A Dictionary of Bible Natural History; by Francis A.

3. A Dictionary of Bible Natural History; by Francis A.

3. A Dictionary of Bible Natural History; by Francis A.

4. Complete and systematic compilation of Biblical Antiquities and the feelbe, the infirm, the nervous, and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they please the posterious receause they persons of any age; and the feelbe, the infirm, the nervous, and clicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritableness and festlessness from whatever source, and invariably produce sound sleep.

The Family Pills are a sure remedy for Jaundice, Sick and Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sickness of the Stomach, Heartburn, all Bilious Complaints, Fevers of all kinds, and if taken at the commencement will invariably cheet the properties, and save the patient from a protracted and dangerous sickness. They are invaluable in Nervous and Hype their progress, and save the patient from a protracted and dangerous sickness. They are

me is 50 cests.

3. A Dictionary of Bible Natural History; by Francis A. Ewing, M. D., of Trenton, N. J.; in one volume, of 396 pages, with numerous cuts of animals and plants. Price 50 cents. This work embraces all that its title indicates, with co-tious reference and explanations of texts. It forms not only a valuable work of reference, but a highly interesting book for study or connected reading.

a valuable work of reference, but a highly interesting book for study or connected reading.

4. Scripture Biographical Dictionary; 214 pages, double columns. Price 40 cents. This, though not pretending to present a full relation of all that the Scriptures record respecting each individual, is a convenient reference for most of the important details likely to be sought for in connection.

5. A Dictionary of the Holy Bible; in a volume of 546 pp. printed in double columns, and sold for 624 cents. It was prepared for the Union from the larger works of a similar kind, by the Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, and is probably too generally known to require special notice.

6. The series of Questious on the Scriptures, called the Chion Questions, in nine volumes, sold separately or together, Union Questions, in nine volumes, sold separately or together, being

6. The series of Questions on the Scriptures, called the Union Questions, in nine volumes, sold separately or together, at ten cents each, excepting the eighth volume, which, being smaller than the rest, is sold for eight cents. These volumes are highly useful, not only for Bible classes and Sunday schools, but for all students of the Scriptures, as the questions and references afford great facilities for the general understanding of the passages to which they relate. The nine volumes include the whole of the historical portions of the Old and New Testaments. The ninth volume is occupied with the books of Daniel, Ezra, Esther, and Nehemiah, with references to the contemporary prophets. The eighth volume is on the Epistle to the Galatians, furnishing a convenient manual for the systematic study of that epistle; with copious references to other portions of the Bible, especially the epistles, on the plan of the self-interpretation of the Scriptures.

7. Works illustrative of particular portions of Scripture history and biography, ecc. of the places, with the narrative. Of this class may be particularly mentioned the Lives of Mosses, David, Jacob and Joseph, Elijah, Elisha, Jeremiah, Esther, Daniel, Paul, Peter, John the Baptist, and John the Apostle; nearly all of which contain maps and cuts. Under this head may be included Selumiel, or a Visit to Jerusalem in the tenth year of the Christian Era—a deeply interesting and instructive representation of the Jewish services and enstons: Omar. il.

may be included Selumel, or a Visit to Jerusalem in the tenth year of the Christian Era—a deeply interesting and instructive representation of the Jewish services and customs; Omar, illustrating the Jewish history for half a century before the birth of Christ, and connecting the histories of the Old and New Testaments; Elisama, illustrating the period of the captivity and restoration of the Lews.

estoration of the Jews.

3. The Maps published by the Union are also worthy of enotice of Biblical students. They comprise an or Palastine (as 1). 8. The Maps published by the Union are also worthy of the notice of Biblical students. They comprise an engraved map of Palestine, (price \$1.50); a map of the same, on muslin, five feet long, (price \$1.25); an engraved map of Jerusalem and vicinity, (price \$7½ cts.); map of the Journeying of the Israelites, on linch, six feet long by five wide, (price \$2.25); map of similar size, of the Travels of the Apostle Paul, (price \$2.25.)

of similar size, of the Travels of the Apostic Faul, (price §2.25.)

The attention of ministers and churches is also invited to the collection of 520 hyunns, under thirty-five heads, in the book entitled Union Hymns, which comprises a choice selection of some of the best hymns in the lauguage, suitable for religious worship or for devotional reading. This volume is sold at different prices, according to the quality of the paper and binding, from twelve and a half cents upward. Besides the above named works, the catalogue of the Unio

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TEMPERANCE HOUSE. No. 5 Brattle Square, (near the Brattle St. Church,)
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MILTON DAGGETT would inform his friends MILTON DAGGETT would inform his friends and the public that he continues to keep a Temperance House, for the accommodation of permanent and transient boarders, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Sept. 13.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of MICHAEL WORMSTED & CO., for the pur

pose of manufacturing Patent Cordage, by steam power.
MICHAEL WORMSTED,
GEORGE DONELL, JR.
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Newbury, Mass. Aug. 1, 1837.

PROSPECTUS

of a Paper to be called the

In cases of chronic bronchitis a gargle of the sulpitate of copper alone, is superadded. In this latter form of consumption, this treatment almost invariably suspends the hectic symptoms in a few days, and the disease rapidly advances to its final cure.

In cases of the more proper forms of consumption, the treatment must be intermitted frequently, and again returned to; and whenever soreness of the gargle of the sulpitate of the present day, to the Christian church generally; and, as the Missionary cause is the only hope of the church, for the universal triumph of Christ's kingdom; and as information on this subject is the only way to excite American Christians to a proper spirit and to proper action; and as such intelligence is greatly needed by all sects of Christians, to refer that they may have a full and impartial view of the extensive field of Missionary operations—it is proposed to publish a paper with the above title, the design of which will be:

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1. To be published semi-monthly at \$1.00 per annum. I payment be delayed six months, \$1.50. Companies of ten upwards, to one address, will receive copies at one-fouri

discount.

2. All ministers, of every denomination, friendly to the cause of Missions, are authorized to act as Agents for this paper, and to such every sixth copy will be allowed.

3. All communications to be addressed to Rev. C. S. Macretaddisco, No. 4 Somerset Place, Boston.

N. B. All letters, unless containing money to the amount of ten dollars, must be post paid.

Boston, Aug. 23, 1837.

IF Editors throughout the United States, friendly to the object of this paper, will confer a favor, by giving the above in insertion in their respective papers.

Aug. 30.

PARLEY'S BOOK OF THE U. STATES. Tills day published by CHAS. J. HENDEE, Peter Par-ley's Book of the United States, Geographical, Political and Historical; with Comparative Views of other countries. Hillustrated by 40 engravings, designed and executed in the best manner, and ressly for this work, and eight Maps, from new steel plates.

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dred questions on the maps.

Notwithstanding the extensive circulation of the works by
this author, it is confidently believed this work is destined to a

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PILLS. The most safe, effectual and economical remedy for dis-eases of the Human Constitution, that has ever been

discovered. THESE Pills are composed entirely of materials extracted from Medicinal Plants, and are warranted not to contain one particle of mercury, or any mineral substance.

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most convenient, and cheapest medicine that can be prepared for general use.

They are mild and pleasant in their operation, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They can be taken with safety by persons of any age; and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad himors, quiet nervous irritableness and festlessness from whatever source, and invariably produce sound sleep.

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Boston, have been appointed Agents for the above Pills for the New England States.

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PRETTEM Of every description, executed with neatness, and on reaserms, at Zion's Herald Office, 19 Washington Street, viz Books; Pamphlets—such as Sermons, Addresses, Catalogues, &c.; Handbills;

Manufacturers', &c. &c. BLANKS—Deeds, Mortgager

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

COAL

A CONSTANT supply of Hard and Soft Coal, including Peach Mountam, Sidney, and other varieties, for sale by LUTHER TOWN, Sept. 6. 3m Commercial St., near Charlestown Bridge.

TO INVALIDS.

MRS. MOTT and MISSES HUNT, Female Physicians, would respectfully give notice to the ladies of Boston and vicinity, that they still continue to attend to all diseases incident to the Female frame, at their residence No. 1 Spring street, corner of Leverett street, Boston. Diseases of Children particular ner of Leverett street, Boston. Diseases of The patent Medicated Champoo Baths will be administered to ladies at any hour of the day. Hours for seeing patients, to ladies at any hour of the day. Hours for seeing patients, from 9 in the morning until 6 in the evening.

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Also, a store in Blackstone and Endicott streets, two doors North of Hanover street, where he has a large assortment Boots and Shoes, wholesale and retail. t Oct. 1.

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April 19.

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2. All subscriptions discontinued at the expiration of eighters months, unless paid.
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4. All Communications designed for publication, should be addressed to the Editor, post paid.
5. Letters on business should be addressed to the Agent, and be post paid, unless containing \$10.00, or five subscribers.
6. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other matters involving facts, must be accompanied with the names of the writers.

writers.

We wish agents to be particular to write the names of sulsoribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are to be sent, in such a manner that there can be no misunderstanding

Publishe

DAVID H. ELA

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Office No. 19 Wash

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[From the Boston B APPEAL IN BEHALF OF

Addressed to men of wealth belo Baptist, Episcopalian, Presby Dutch Reformed, Lutheran, churches, in the United Stat subject of affording further as ties which educate young me try. By Dr. Scudden, Mis. [Concluded.

There never was a time wh

cilities to raise up ministers of

never was a time when delays with so many dangers to our c ing sun which brings with it s t its ten thousand miseries. forward the young men of whom we have at our commar find us in a situation to do but this good work. If our revis not go on, this must be the ca membered that we have no wa tinue. Indeed we may predic error and vice continue to inc will stop. Every Christian wi ed the state of our country, m Catholicism and infidelity con not be long before it will be c publics or monarchies, which v rights at the point of the bayo of men are now in feverish a numbers sufficiently large, we terrible explosion. Then fare doubt this, let me entreat you events of the last century, and "The distress and perplexity Dr. Porter, of Andover, " whi war brought in its train, and th universal interest which follow tion of new governments for t eral States, did much towards of the Sabbath, and prostrating fathers of New England had elic morals. The eligious inst youth became an object of mu formerly had been, and this ne pointed means stood in obvio decline of piety in the church a state of things happen as I the end of two bundred years hundreds of millions may in

fifth of them will probably not

It may be necessary for me

ceed, that I wish you to unde

am not insensible of the muc

our Education Societies. You

have done great things." V

caused a great multitude no

blessed, and not a few have

song above; "Salvation to ou

the throne, and unto the Lamb ing, must have been weeping, ing their teeth in the prison o for your contributions. What has caused joy to thrill a thou bosoms of the angelic host. day that passes, but they tune anthem over the conversion of has been redeemed through Not only have you contribute (and many at great sacrifices, this world's goods. "I could the American Education Soci great ability in newly settled rying forward from three to education, and not a few con members of which both live a houses, and yet esteem it a to educate one man for the po none to care for their souls. of the mothers and daugh who by the fruit of their i their needles, pay their annu five to ten dollars to the car tributions to other objects. permit, I could tell of the laborate family of small children, toili support, and yet feeling it to \$1,000 to the Education Soc his little patrimony will do the while his laborious hands can I said, in the former part

state of the heathen world ca increased aid to our Educatio ter of heart-rending grief to among the heathen, and kn abominations, to meet with " Even now the character and en are ambiguous in the mind pressions of uncertainty are ev which cramp our energies "Missionaries are not needed off as we without them." A very recent origin, it becomes who entertain the least favo state of the heathen are entire by no means allow this letter * I some time ago read of one

had offered to defray the exper hundred young men in one of learning, for four years, amoun If one hundred individuals w seven years, according to circui much, they might educate mo than are needed for the 5,000,0